THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

——The powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, [illegible] Amendments to the Constitution, Article X.

Number VIII of Volume XXI. } SALISBURY, N. C. AUGUST 7, 1840. {No. from Commencement, [illegible]

TERMS OF THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY, BY::::::::CHAS. F. FISHER, *Editor and Proprietor.*

The Western Carolinian is published every *Friday*, at $2 per annum, in advance, or $2 50, if not paid in three months from the time of subscribing. ☞ No paper will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid, if the subscriber is worth the subscription; and the failure to notify the Editor of a wish to discontinue, at least one MONTH before the end of the year subscribed for, will be considered a new engagement.

☞ *Advertisements* conspicuously and correctly inserted at $1 per square—(of 340 ems, or *fifteen lines* of this sized type)—for the first insertion, and 25 cents for each continuance. Court and Judicial advertisements 25 per cent. higher than the above rates. A deduction of 33⅓ per cent. from the regular prices will be made to yearly advertisers. ☞ Advertisements sent in for publication, must be marked with the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly.

To secure attention, all letters addressed to the Editor on business, *must be free of Postage.*

Prospectus for the Extra Globe.

This paper will be published until the Presidential Election in November, 1840, with one number afterward giving the result in detail and an index.

Twenty-six numbers will be issued. A large surplus of the first numbers will be printed; and all persons subscribing immediately, whose names and money are received before that surplus shall be exhausted, will receive all the numbers.

Terms:			
One copy	$1	Twelve copies	$10
Six copies	5	Twenty-five copies	20

and at the same rate for a greater number.

Mr. Kendall, late Post-master General, will contribute to this paper until November.

The names of subscribers procured upon this Prospectus, and the money, should be sent *directly to him*, postage paid, or through postmasters, who are authorized by the Post Office laws and regulations to frank letters *written by themselves*, enclosing money for newspaper subscriptions.

Bank notes, current in the section of country where a subscriber resides, will be received, provided they are not more than ten per cent. below specie in value.

No paper will be sent unless the money be *actually received.*

Moffat's Life Pills & Bitters.

THESE medicines are indebted for their name to their manifest and sensible action in purifying the springs and channels of life, and enduing them with renewed tone and vigor. In many hundred certified cases which have been made public, and in almost every species of disease to which the human frame is liable, the happy effects of MOFFAT'S LIFE PILLS AND PHENIX BITTERS have been gratefully and publicly acknowledged by the persons benefitted, and who were previously unacquainted with the beautifully philosophical principles upon which they are compounded, and upon which they consequently act.

The LIFE MEDICINES recommend themselves in diseases of every description. Their first operation is to loosen from the coats of the stomach and bowels, the various impurities and crudities constantly settling around them; and to remove the hardened fæces which collect in the convolutions of the small intestines. Other medicines only partially cleanse these, and leave such collected masses behind as to produce habitual costiveness, with all its train of evils, or sudden diarrhœa, with its imminent dangers. This fact is well known to all regular anatomists, who examine the human bowels after death: and hence the prejudice of these well informed men against quack medicines, or medicines prepared and heralded to the public by ignorant persons. The second effect of the Life Medicines is to cleanse the kidneys and the bladder, and by this means, the liver and the lungs, the healthful action of which entirely depends upon the regularity of the urinary organs. The blood, which takes its red color from the agency of the liver and the lungs before it passes into the heart, being thus purified by them, and nourished by food coming from a clean stomach, courses freely through the veins, renews every part of the system, and triumphantly mounts the banner of health in the blooming cheek.

Moffat's Vegetable Life Medicines have been thoroughly tested, and pronounced a sovereign remedy for Dyspepsia, Flatulency, Palpitation of the Heart, Loss of Appetite, Heart-burn and Head ache, Restlessness, Ill temper, Anxiety, Languor and Melancholy, Costiveness, Diarrhœa, Cholera, Fevers of all kinds, Rheumatism, Gout, Dropsies of all kinds, Gravel, Worms, Asthma and Consumption, Scurvy, Ulcers, Inveterate Sores, Scorbutic Eruptions and Bad Complexion, Eruptive complaints, Sallow, Cloudy, and other disagreeable Complexions, Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Common Colds and Influenza, and various other complaints which afflict the human frame. In FEVER and AGUE, particularly, the Life Medicines have been most eminently successful; so much so, that in the Fever and Ague Districts, Physicians almost universally prescribe them.

All that Mr. Moffat requires of his patients is to be particular in taking the Life Medicines strictly according to the directions. It is not by a newspaper notice, or by any thing that he himself may say in their favor, that he hopes to gain credit. It is alone by the results of a fair trial.

MOFFAT'S MEDICAL MANUAL: designed as a domestic guide to health.—This little pamphlet, edited by W. B. Moffat, 375 Broadway, New York, has been published for the purpose of explaining more fully Mr. Moffat's theory of diseases, and will be found highly interesting to persons seeking health. It treats upon prevalent diseases, and the causes thereof. Price 25 cents—for sale by Mr. Moffat's agents generally.

These Valuable Medicines [illegible] by
CRESS & BOGER.

Salisbury, N. C., May 1, 1840.

MOFFAT'S LIFE PILLS & BITTERS.

THE LIFE GIVING PILLS AND PHŒNIX BITTERS, so celebrated, and so much used by the afflicted in every part of the country, is now received and for sale by the Subscribers

CRESS & BOGER, Agents.

Messrs. Sossaman & Bessaman, in Concord, N. C., are also Agents for the same.

P. S. See advertisement.—April 4, '38. tf

[illegible]

FACTS FOR THE SOUTH

Washington, July [illegible], 1840.

To the Rowan Republican Central Committee:

GENTLEMEN: I received your communication several days ago. You state that the subject of *Abolitionism* is beginning to excite deep attention among the people of our part of the Country, and you desire me to send you such information as I may possess, to show the designs and progress of the Abolitionists; also to explain the *relation in which General Harrison stands to that party.*

In compliance with your request, I will most willingly furnish you with such *facts* as I have, and only regret that I have not more leisure just now to devote to the subject. You may rest assured that it is one of the most important subjects that can now occupy the attention of the Southern people—it is one that concerns every individual among us.

Many of you will be astonished when I tell you that the schemes of the Abolitionists aim directly at the overthrow of the political, social, and religious Institutions of the Country. I will make this appear from their own declarations, and official records.

The Abolitionists are in fact an ANTI-UNION party;—and unless arrested in their rapid onward march, they will break up this Union in a very few years. Whether slavery in itself is right or wrong, is a question with which at this time we have nothing to do;—such as it is, it exists among us without any agency of ours. It is deeply interwoven in all our relations, social and political; and it is a part and parcel of the Constitution of all the Southern States, and is recognized and sanctioned by the Constitution of the United States; it cannot be abolished without destroying the UNION, and bringing upon the country civil, servile wars and scenes of bloodshed and desolation too shocking to be described. Notwithstanding these inevitable consequences must result from their schemes should they prove successful, the Abolitionists are pressing forward, and boldly proclaim their designs to be the IMMEDIATE ABOLITION of Slavery throughout the United States, and to place the slaves on an equal footing in all respects with the white;—not only to give them equal political power, but to mix up the two races by *intermarriage* and amalgamation. At the first view of the subject, some of you may suppose that the People of the South have nothing seriously to apprehend from these fanatics, inasmuch as they live in other States—many of them remote from us; and that they dare not come among us to perpetrate their designs. You will, however, soon see otherwise, and discover that there is "METHOD IN THEIR MADNESS." Their plan is, to control the elections at the North—obtain a majority in Congress, and get possession of the Government. When they succeed in this, they have already proclaimed what their next step will be. They acknowledge no *constitutional* or legal restraints, and openly declare that the *ownership* of the slaves is not in the SOUTH, but in the NORTH—or, in other words, they insist that our slaves belong to them.

The following extract from one of their leading papers, the "Herald of Freedom," will show their audacity and designs on this point:

"We have nothing to say to the South. The real *holder* of the slave is not there. He is in the North—the *free* North, the *anti-slavery* North! The South have not the *power* to hold the slave. It is the character of the nation that binds and holds him down in bondage. If nothing but the puny force of the South lay upon him, he would heave it off from his breast with swift and bloody insurrection. It is not the driver's whip that rules the hundred sturdy and sullen slaves of the cotton field, and humbles them to his single control. It is not the master, at whose back that whip is wielded, for that is feeble, enervated and impotent. It is not the *indolent and vicious population of the South* who claim to own these people, that has strength and power to keep them in their chains. But it is the whole country. It is the republic, at whose behest the enchained millions of the land lie fettered. And the efficient force of that republic is north of slavery's Dixon line. Slavery is, then, a northern institution, and not a southern."

A leading Abolitionist, in the "Philanthropist" of March 31, 1840, in urging political action, says:

"Such a movement on our part would send fifty or one hundred men into the following Congress, such as Alvan Stewart, Thomas Morris, Joshua Leavitt, James G. Birney, John G. Whittier, Henry B. Stanton, T. D. Weld, Judge Jay, Myron Holly, Ellis Gray Loring, and a host of other able men—who might then say as Brougham did of the Peerage, "we did not seek the honor, the honor sought us!" And such will be the fact, as soon as Abolitionists can be brought to ACT TOGETHER POLITICALLY.

"We are asked, do we really intend to procure a vote of Congress to abolish slavery regardless of the Constitution!

"We answer, *that will not be necessary;* for whenever we can succeed in pouring into Congress a *majority* of the right sort of men, such as would not be afraid to meet the question there, and to do their duty whenever the subject came up, the Southern States would anticipate that movement and *abolish slavery themselves*, like some of the British Islands, when they saw that slavery, *must die*, cut it off two years *before its time!*

"The "Northern men with Southern principles," a majority in the South itself, would rejoice to see that day:—they are much more ready for the immediate and unconditional abolition of slavery than some "dough faces" at the North. The child is now living who will hear the South declare in favor of the abolition of slavery, and of a protective tariff.

"In our return may we ask, who says "the Constitution (of the U. S.) *prohibits* Congress from abolishing slavery!"—*our copy does not say so!*

"It was expected or intended, that Congress should, in that way, ABOLISH SLAVERY, and they are not prohibited in the Constitution from abolishing it in any other proper way: nay, if the individual States do not do it, the time will come when Congress must do it; the very existence of the Nation—the free States, and even of the Southern States themselves will depend upon it.

"By the "Constitution" it would appear that more than one half, if not all the slaves are already free—it is very doubtful whether there is a Constitutional slave in the U. S.—Certainly all who are of white paternity (in the most remote degree) are free! if the words of that instrument mean any thing.

"Let not abolitionists join in the disgraceful acknowledgement that our Constitution not only sanctions and perpetuates slavery, but *forbids its abolition!* an opinion which is a libel on the framers of that instrument, and discreditable to us as a free people."

From the Constitution of the "American and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society," article II.—Resolved, "That slaveholding and the [illegible] are [illegible] in the sight of God, and violations of the rights of man, and ought to be [illegible]."

Resolutions adopted by the [illegible] Anti-Slavery society held in the [illegible] Court Room at Warsaw, in January, [illegible]

"*Resolved*, That all [illegible] who are in favor of the immediate [illegible] slaves be invited to enroll their names, and take part in the proceedings of this meeting."

Resolutions, adopted at the sixth annual meeting of the Vermont Anti-Slavery Society, held in Jan. 1840:

"*Resolved*, That if the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia be, as has been represented, "the entering wedge" for the subversion of the whole edifice, then every friend of liberty ought to give it a blow that it may be driven home as soon as possible."

"*Resolved*, That the question of *slavery* and emancipation is paramount in importance to *all the questions* that divide and occupy the contending POLITICAL parties of the day."

At an abolition meeting held in Xenia, (Ohio,) in the Court House, the following Resolution was offered, and advocated:

"*Resolved*, That the Government of the U. States is the most tyrannical and despotic Government in the world."

Resolutions adopted by the Barnstable Abolition Society, January 1st, 1840:

1. "*Resolved*, That, by the terms of our union, we agree to unite with all persons who hold to the sinfulness of slavery and the duty of immediate emancipation, and therefore, in the capacity of an Anti Slavery Society, we know no distinction of party, sect, clime or color,—but will give the right hand of Anti-Slavery fellowship to every human being who will come upon this platform, to labor in the cause of suffering humanity.

4. "*Resolved*, That while this Society is unwilling to trample upon the consciences of its members by declaring it to be the imperative duty of every abolitionist, in whom the State vests the right, to vote at the polls, yet it is free to declare that the Anti-Slavery cause is indissolubly connected with the *politics* of the country, that *political action* has always been contemplated for the overthrow of slavery;—and that the success of our cause depends upon the fidelity with which the Anti-Slavery electors bestow their *suffrages*, independent of party lines and badges."

From the Emancipator of the 13th February, 1840.

"As to the quarrel about women's rights, the ultra peace question, &c., it would not amount to much, so long as we are all right upon the main question of IMMEDIATE ABOLITION. But this *gradual* mode of abolishing slavery by mere "moral suasion" is the *ignis fatuus*, that "leads to bewilder, and dazzles to blind." Those who depend on "moral suasion" to abolish slavery, need never say any thing about the *gradualism* of David Paul Brown, or of the old Pennsylvania Abolition Society. I am in favor of cutting the gordian knot of slavery by a bold stroke of *political action*."

Among the proceedings of the Abolition Convention held in N. York, in May last, will be found the following Resolution:

"W. L. Garrison from the business committee, reported a Resolution, declaring that as Abolitionists we are *bound* to carry out our principles no matter at what expense to our *sect*, or *party*, to the CONSTITUTION or to the UNION."

THE ABOLITIONISTS AGAINST THE CHURCH AND AGAINST RELIGION.

The Abolitionist are also waging war against the various sects of Christians, with a *determination* to force them into their ranks or to break down their churches.

The following extracts will show their action against the Church, and against Religion.

Preamble and Resolutions adopted at the annual meeting of the "American Anti-Slavery Society," held in New York on the 15th of May last:

"Whereas, the American Church, with the exception of some of its smaller branches, has given its undisguised sanction and support to the system of American Slavery in the following among other ways, viz:

"1 By profound silence on the sin of slaveholding.

"2 By tolerating slave breeding, slave trading, and slave holding in its ministers and members.

"3. By receiving the avails of the traffic in "slaves and the souls of *men*" into the treasuries of its different benevolent institutions; and

"4. By its indifference and opposition to the anti-slavery enterprise:—Therefore,

"*Resolved*, That that Church ought not to be regarded and treated as the Church of Christ, but as the foe of freedom, humanity and pure religion, so long as it occupies its present position.

"*Resolved*, That we cannot recognize or sustain any one as a true Christian minister, who is a slaveholder, a defender of slavery, or who refuses to testify against it."

The Anti-Slavery Society of Eastern Pennsylvania, held in Philadelphia on the 8th May, 1840, adopted a Resolution,—declaring:

"That it is the duty of Abolitionists to receive no man as a true *Christian Minister* who is a slave holder, who upholds or defends slavery, or who refuses to bear his testimony against it."

The New England Abolition Convention held May 26, 1840, adopted the following Resolutions:

"*Resolved*, That slaveholding is, *in all cases sinful*; and that no man who claims the right of property in his fellow-man, or who refuses to proclaim the truth of God against slaveholding, should be recognized as a true Christian minister."

"*Resolved*, That the professed Christian church and ministry at the North, by the course which they have taken upon the subject of slavery, have made themselves the main pillars of that hateful system of oppression; and we believe no abolitionist can consistently support those ministers, or churches, who continue to give the right hand of christian fellowship to those who hold God's image as articles of merchandize; or neglect to raise their voices in condemnation of this atrocious crime; or use their influence to obstruct the free action of their members in their efforts to advance our righteous cause."

Resolutions adopted by the Worcester Abolition Society, April 30th, 1840.

Resolved, That the guilt of Slaveholding in this age and country far surpasses the guilt of slaveholding in any other age and country.

Whereas, those who claim to be abolitionists, and yet sustain an anti-abolition church or clergy, do not act up to their professions, and are sustaining slavery in the most effectual way possible; therefore:

Resolved, that we will give no countenance whatever to such a church or clergy, and we earnestly entreat all others to pursue the same consistent course.

At the last annual meeting of the Vermont Anti-Slavery Society, the following Resolution was adopted:

"*Resolved*, That those ministers who, with all the light they now enjoy in regard to the sinfulness of the slaveholder, and the suffering of the slave, oppose the cause of emancipation, or remain silent on the subject, are unworthy of support or of confidence as religious guides and teachers."

An Editor of the North, commenting on this Resolution, says:

"The fact is, this vote, and all similar votes are designed as a rod held in terrorem over the heads of the clergy to compel them to espouse the cause of the Abolitionists. [illegible] to others than I could lay before you—the fact is, these designing fanatics actually deny that there is any true religion in the South;—they say it is all hypocrisy.

The following Extract is from the Philanthropist of the 10th March, 1840—the writer is discussing the subject of *revivals of religion* in the South,—he says:

"2. Religious excitement at the South ought not to be published as evidence of the progress of Religious Revivals; because there is nothing that hinders the progress of Christ's kingdom at the South so much as the *prevailing religion*. At present it performs the office of a shield to slavery. It goes the whole in defence of the "peculiar institution," one of whose 'peculiarities' is to exclude the ambassadors of heaven from three millions of souls, to whom they are commanded to proclaim the duty, and terms of reconciliation. Whenever therefore we hear of the revival of such a religion, it ought to excite a deep groan from all, who "remember those in bonds as bound with them." The revivals that occur at the South, should be regarded, with but little abatement, as evidence of the growing strength of slavery, and the increasing power of the kingdom of darkness.

"4. Another reason is, that the word *revival* is understood to mean something that is the work of the *holy spirit*. Now, it must be obvious that to attribute any thing to the spirit, which is not attended by the fruits of the spirit, is, to say the least of it, gratuitous. But when it is attended by all the bitter and pernicious fruits of slavery, it becomes slanderous in the extreme to attribute any such thing to the holy spirit. The Bible says, "*the fruit of the spirit is in all goodness and righteousness and truth.*" But the revivals that are said to exist in Charleston, and elsewhere in the slave region are not attended by such fruits. Therefore they are not the work of the Spirit; and to ascribe them to the spirit is to speak evil of the Holy Ghost; i. e. *blasphemy*.

Extract from the Letter of a leading Abolitionist, published in the Philanthropist, May 26th, 1840.—

"*And all liars shall have their portion in the lake which burneth with fire and brimstone,*

Prov. 21—8.

"Of all liars that I have ever met with or heard of, there are none to compare with pro-slavery *christian professors*; and the reason is perfectly obvious. A pro-slavery christian being a contradiction in terms, all professors who are pro-slavery, must of necessity be hypocrites, having no argument founded in truth whereby to sustain their cause, are compelled to depend solely on lying for even a shadow of plausibility for the inimical position which they occupy; and inasmuch, as even *with* lying, they cannot maintain their cause—their only hope centres in so slandering the advocates of the cause of universal freedom, and universal righteousness, as to destroy their influence."

From the Morning Star, Feb. 4.

HATRED OF ROBBERY FOR OFFERING.

"God declares his hatred against robbery for offering, and prohibits the price of things abominable, and the wages of iniquity, from his treasury. On this principle, the executive Board of our Foreign Mission Society, voted, at their meeting in October last, *That no contribution from a slaveholder, or trafficker in the bodies and souls of men, shall be received into the treasury of the Society.*

THE CHURCHES OF THE NON-SLAVE-HOLDING STATES SUBMITTING TO THE ABOLITIONISTS.

I have thus exposed to you the movements of the Abolitionists against the religious communities of the country; and you may now be desirous of knowing what effect they have had on the churches themselves. I regret to inform you, that many of the Churches at the North, through fear, or policy, are yielding to the lash of the *fanatics*, and falling into their ranks. The great body of the Presbyterians of Ohio have joined them, *and are now* zealously engaged in this crusade against the civil and religious rights of the South.

The Congregational churches of Vermont have enlisted themselves under Garrison, and have taken church action on the subject. The Convention of the Congregational Churches of New Hampshire have recently bowed their necks to the yoke, and by a Resolution have recommended to all the churches in their connection to join Abolition Societies.

In short, the *fanatics* have already made rapid inroads on the ranks of all the Religious sects at the North (less on the Methodist than on any other,) and unless checked, will soon control or divide all the churches in the non-slave-holding States, and rally them under the Abolition banner. The effect of all this is not only to destroy all religion in those churches, but, already they are arraying the Northern against the Southern Churches, and already in many places they will not permit a southern Preacher of the Gospel to enter their pulpits.

PROGRESS OF ABOLITIONISTS, AND THE MEANS THEY EMPLOY TO EXTEND THEIR NUMBER AND INCREASE THEIR POWER.

There are but few persons in the South who know the extent of the Abolition party, or who suspect its rapid increase in numbers and political power. The most of the Whig papers at the South have not only failed to keep their readers properly advised on this subject, but for political reasons, studiously seek to keep them ignorant on the true state of the question;—perhaps they are ignorant of it themselves.—Nor, have the Democratic papers, with very few exceptions, discharged their duty in this matter.—All this renders it the more necessary that I should now attempt to give you some idea of the extent, progress, and power of this party.

The Abolitionists are spread throughout all the non-slaveholding States. Every where, we find them well organized in local societies, and these Societies are all subject to the great head Society located in the city of New York;—from the head Society, the orders and decrees go out for operations against Church and State.

Their financial system is based on voluntary contributions. The Auxiliary Societies collect money not only for local purposes, but for the head Society.

The sums collected are expended in two ways; first, in paying Agents to travel about lecturing on Abolition, and forming new Societies; secondly, in printing, and circulating at low prices, and gratuitously, great numbers of tracts, pamphlets, and books, in all of which are contained the basest slanders on the People of the Southern States, and the most false representations as to the condition of the negroes.—These infamous publications make the Southern people out as little better than devils incarnate;—and to inflame the minds and feelings of the ignorant, many of them contain pictures of the most scandalous description.—I have before me a list of Abolition publications, amounting already to more than one hundred and fifty in number, some of them volumes of considerable size.

Almost all the local Societies, and [illegible] number of "Lecturers," [illegible] Abolition,—[illegible] emancipation and amalgamation [illegible] 1840, and all New York and [illegible] connected with them.

Another plan of operation [illegible] every new and [illegible] ing established. [illegible] most all the Whig papers in [illegible] England, out of [illegible] Abolitionists.

The LECTURERS, [illegible]

In the month of July, 1838, [illegible] responding Secretaries of the New York [illegible] can Anti-Slavery Society, [illegible] Instruction to Agents in the country, [illegible] say:

"We hope, therefore, you will, [illegible] with Abolitionists in your region [illegible] correspondence, [illegible] and efficient measures to [illegible] *candidates for the National and State Leg*[illegible] the friends of the slave can [illegible] order of the Executive Committee [illegible] G. Birney, E. Wright, and Henry B. Stanton [illegible]

According to these instructions, [illegible] the Abolitionists [illegible] took the field.—The following [illegible] letter from one of them, (Mr. Stanton) giving [illegible] account of his operations.—He says:

"From Lockport I returned to Utica. [illegible] delivered an address in the Baptist [illegible] evening of the 10th inst., [illegible] *40,000 voters in this State, (N. York)* [illegible] *to the fall elections.*"

The annual report of the American [illegible] very Society, (N. York,) for 1839, [illegible] lowing language:

"ABOLITIONISTS [illegible] * * * * Abolitionists have resolved [illegible] upon slavery POLITICALLY."

About the same time the "Executive Committee" appointed Mr. T. D. Weld [illegible] forth, and rally the Abolitionists [illegible] plea.—He writes a letter from Auburn, [illegible] dated Oct. 8, 1839, in which he gives [illegible] of his progress.—He says:

"The first object to which I am [illegible] ergies, is the holding of county [illegible] coming election, with a view [illegible] and exciting Abolitionists to carry their [illegible] the polls, and wield all their [illegible] ral and religious power by the [illegible] you not create a *tremendous* [illegible] Let me know immediately, [illegible] the country—have notices given out in all the [illegible] &c.

The following extracts are from a [illegible] W. L. Garrison delivered before the [illegible] meeting" in Boston on the 22d January, [illegible] the meeting was held in the State House [illegible] special leave of the Legislature, [illegible] members were present, and [illegible] sentiments and feeling here [illegible] of notice, as coming from the [illegible] party:

"In the name of bleeding humanity [illegible] my unhappy countrymen [illegible] lature for their grant of the hall [illegible] that whatever [illegible] may say, [illegible] them for the [illegible]

"The fact that we are here without [illegible] evidence of the astonishing progress of our [illegible] Notwithstanding it is [illegible] nents that it is "dying away," we are in [illegible] gious body and in every political party, how [illegible] movements are modified and [illegible] by a [illegible] verence for our cause. [illegible] in this whole broad land [illegible] Not one. Now for a proof of [illegible] be there at present! [illegible] motives of action have been imparted to so many millions of minds by their operations. [illegible] individuals were awake to the true condition of [illegible] country. Now, I dare affirm, that two hundred [illegible] sands souls are banded together in these [illegible] the overthrow of slavery.

"What is our plan? Nothing but to [illegible] the whole truth, and nothing but the [illegible] ject of slavery. Nothing but to show [illegible] are the enemies of the human race.

"Our object is, to abolish slavery [illegible] TIRELY, and UNCONDITIONALLY!!

"We feel that just in proportion to our [illegible] do we generate political influence. Let us then [illegible] and take courage. [illegible] slavery. [illegible] refusing [illegible] gislature, [illegible] immediately abolished. When the day comes—and it will come speedily—there will no longer be resistance on the part of the South. In proportion to our activity and our consequent increase in numbers [illegible] ence, we shall go on successfully, and bring the country into a quiet and happy state. [illegible] fears of a dissolution of the Union. The South [illegible] LIVE without the Union; and the South is not prepared *to die*. (Cheers.)"

The following extract is from the Philanthropist of March 24th, 1840, published at Cincinnati, Ohio:

"Why is it that politicians cannot understand? The youngest of them remembers the time when the name of Abolition was not heard. [illegible] years ago, [illegible] litionists [illegible] were too few to be [illegible] the influence [illegible] they are [illegible] slighted.

"Look at the accounts published every week in anti-slavery papers. While legislatures are wasting their time in idle speeches about Abolition, and Congress in venting new gags for the people, our [illegible] agents are busy, working a *revolution* under the very face of society, whose earthquake *force* will yet be felt in the utter overthrow of all those bulwarks which the politicians have erected around slavery. In Ohio half a dozen able lecturers [illegible] the year [illegible] Their letters show how truth is [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] Abolitionists are [illegible] to carry their schemes, from foreign countries. On [illegible] day of June, a Convention of Abolitionists assembled in London, called the "World's Convention." The Abolitionists in the U. States sent a number of delegates to this extraordinary Convention. The following extracts will show how ardently the fanatics look to this convention [illegible] and Gentiles, for assistance in the accomplishment of their schemes.

From the proceedings of the New England Anti-Slavery Convention, held in May last:

"Resolved, by the Abolitionists of New England in [illegible] Convention assembled, that we hail with joy the invitation sent forth by the Philanthropists of Great Britain [illegible] the lovers of equal human rights [illegible] convene in London on the 12th [illegible]

[illegible] that we confidently look to that Convention [illegible] impulse to the holy cause of universal [illegible] throughout the world, and to originate [illegible] efforts for the extinction of the [illegible]

[illegible] that we would most earnestly invite the [illegible] of the World's Convention to the [illegible] American Slavery, believing that there is [illegible] of this most atrocious form [illegible] that the overthrow of American [illegible] shake to their foundations every other [illegible] of oppression and wrong.

[illegible] earnestly entreat the Philanthropists [illegible] to unite their endeavors with ours [illegible] country from the deep disgrace which [illegible]

[illegible] see that the "Abolitionists of all New [England] in solemn Convention assembled," make [illegible] forcible appeal to *foreigners* to come [illegible] aid them in their designs.—that is, in immediate abolition of Slavery in the U. States, [illegible] placing the blacks on an equal footing with [illegible] in all respects whatever.

[illegible] Bayley, a zealous and leading Abolitionist, in a recent review of the progress of abolition, speaks of the "London Convention," as follows:

"[illegible] World's Convention," will soon assemble, and they [illegible] in motion a *power* which will crush slavery in [illegible] the prison-house, and proclaim liberty [illegible] have long been bound with fetters of iron."

[illegible] Tappan of New York and their associates, [illegible] recent organization of their Society, take [illegible] name of "American and *foreign* anti-slavery Society," and the title of their paper is, "The American and *Foreign* Anti-Slavery Reporter." These [illegible] to show that the Abolitionists keep constantly in view the idea of *foreign* aid to carry [illegible] designs,—*and from Kings and foreign* [illegible]. The Abolitionists, within the past [illegible] gained over to their ranks two very important proselytes. One is *Prince Albert*, the [husband] of the Queen of England: and the other [illegible] *Pope of Rome*. That they consider these [illegible] as great acquisitions, is very evident. Mr. Bayley, in his review above quoted, [illegible]

"[illegible] The Pope has passed sentence against the slave [illegible]. This may have an important bearing on Spain [and] Portugal, and the Catholic clergymen in these [illegible]. Should it open their eyes to the evil of slavery, [illegible] be induced to draw the black population into [illegible] church, who could predict the result!

"[illegible] The church in this nation must move. Her [illegible] slumbers must be broken, and she must let [illegible] be known.

"[illegible] The plan of O'Connell, for establishing a colony of blacks on the confines of Texas, may yet be realized. [Should] it be, who can predict the result!

"[illegible] The convulsions of nations may soon place the [illegible] in a new and solemn point of view. [illegible] look at the political state of Europe, and who can tell what a day will bring forth! Or who can tell what our relations with them may soon be! Let the [illegible] flame once burst forth, and how long would [illegible] millions of slaves be held in chains! If we are compelled to resort to the mean, cowardly, and brutal [illegible] of employing *blood hounds* to subdue a few [illegible] Indians, who have no foreign assistance, what [illegible] do, should all the colored race be [illegible] and be effectually *supported by* [illegible] is this event impossible!"

[illegible] before you enough of these extracts from the Abolition records, to show you the [illegible] entertained by these fanatics [illegible] the Religion and Churches of the country. [illegible], however, I dismiss this part of the subject, I wish to show you who are the Religious principles of these revilers themselves.

The fact is generally known, that at the annual meeting held in New York in May last, a schism took place between Arthur Tappan, and W. L. Garrison. Tappan and his associates in the city of New York, have become alarmed at the extremes to which Garrison and others are hurrying the party; and they made some efforts to arrest it—but they were soon overwhelmed;—in consequence of which, the Tappanites withdrew and formed a new Society, while Garrison, and the great body of the Abolitionists adhere to what is called the old organization. The Tappan-Abolitionists in a publication signed—"The slave's friend, the woman's friend, and a friend to good order and [illegible] Government," describe the Garrison party in the following words:

"The reason, then, why we oppose the Garrison party, is very obvious. When we see a systematic determination to overturn the foundation of Society—to [force] delicate and refined women into the masculine sphere of man, to make them mingle in the debates and whirlwinds of political life—when we see the Garrison [illegible] chartering a steamboat and sending 500 delegates to revolutionize the national society and carry their sectarian points—when we see them denouncing such men as Birney, and Stanton, and Leavitt, and Colver—when we see them denouncing the orthodox ministry, and disregarding the Sabbath and Christian institutions, we must oppose them. We can have no fellowship with their disorganizing principles. The Garrison party are made up mainly of haters of orthodox religion. The Unitarians in and around Boston, and the Hicksite Quakers, who are Unitarians also in [illegible] of the Saviour—are the leading spirits that [illegible] under the Garrison flag; and the Infidels, and Universalists, and Nothingarians of the country who are Abolitionists, fall in with the Garrison party, almost to a man."

THE RELATION IN WHICH GEN. HARRISON STANDS TO THE ABOLITION PARTY.

You now see what the Abolitionists are,—you see that their design is to overthrow not only our civil and political institutions, but likewise to break up Churches and destroy religion itself. Are you willing to join yourselves to these diabolical fanatics, and give them aid and strength? Are you willing to co-operate with them in any measure or movement that must result in the increase of their power and influence?—For myself, I say, that *I am not*,—and for this reason, I cannot support General Harrison for the Presidency. *His nomination was forced on the Harrisburg Convention by the Abolitionists*, and consequently he is the *Candidate of the Abolition party*.—Whether General Harrison himself is an Abolitionist or not, I cannot say.—In one letter, he says he joined an Abolition Society at the age of 18 years;—in another, he says he belongs to no such Society;—and when he is called on by respectable men, and the question put to him direct, whether he is an Abolitionist [illegible]

[illegible] it does not prove that he is an Abolitionist, it will at least show that he is the Candidate of the Abolitionists.

Many of you will recollect that, over and over again, during the canvass last Summer, I declared that Mr. Clay would not be run as a candidate for the next Presidency. I gave my reasons,—which were, that Mr. Clay had lost the favour of the Abolitionists by his speech against them,—and, that the party had become so strong that no man in the opposition could be started against Mr. Van Buren with any prospect of success, unless he could get their votes. I said farther, that I thought Gen. Harrison would be favoured by them, and probably would be the man. The Clay men hooted at my opinion, and many of them revolted at the very idea of going for Harrison.—Well, how did the affair turn out?—The Harrisburg Convention met; the Abolitionists were there in numbers sufficient to control the nomination; they took their stand against the nomination of Mr. Clay,—the band *forced Harrison on the Convention*, the Whig Lawyers and Doctors, Bank-men, Merchants and Brokers, who composed the Convention, had to bow their necks and kiss the rod. The nomination was made, and let us see how it was received in different parts of the country.—The Whigs of the South received it with great coolness, and many with disgust;—but the Abolitionists received it with a shout of triumph. The "*Emancipator*," one of the leading organs, on hearing the news broke out in this language:

"Well, the agony is over, and Henry Clay is laid upon the shelf!—and, no man of ordinary intelligence can doubt, or deny that it is the Anti-Slavery feeling of the North which has done it, in connection with his own ostentatious and infamous pro-slavery demonstration in Congress. Praise God for a great anti-slavery victory!"

The notorious Garrison announced the nomination in the following words:

"*All the Slave States went for Clay*.—We regard this as another sign of the times;—as a signal defeat of the slave-holding power in the country. Had it not been for Abolitionism, Henry Clay would undoubtedly been nominated. We have faith to believe that no slave-holder will ever again be permitted to fill the Presidential office!"

The same notes of rejoicing were at first heard in the Abolition camp everywhere;—but they soon began to discover that these out-pourings of joy would alarm the South, and drive off from Harrison all the Whigs in that quarter. Accordingly, they began to cool down, and some of their papers even said hard things against Harrison, and at times say them yet,—but all this is perfectly understood, and I hazard nothing in saying that the Abolitionists will generally vote for Harrison.

THE WHIG PARTY IN THE NON-SLAVE-HOLDING STATES HAVE JOINED THE ABOLITIONISTS.

When Abolitionism first began to make progress at the North, although it received most of its recruits from the Whig party, it also received a good many from the Democratic ranks. This now is no longer the case. The Democrats who joined the Abolitionists, have either quit them altogether and returned to their old faith, or they have wholly gone off and joined the opposition.—So, that at this time, if all the Northern Whigs are not Abolitionists, it is certainly true that nine-tenths of the Abolitionists are Whigs,—and, I sincerely believe that in a short time, the whole Whig party at the North will be merged in the Abolition party. In support of these views, I present the following proofs:

The following CIRCULAR was *officially* issued from the office of the Abolitionists in New York, during the political campaign in 1838:

"DEAR SIR: Enclosed you have a list of the publications of this Society, to which you will please direct any of our *Whig* friends who may desire a knowledge of the *truth*. I am gratified that our Abolition friends are to be found on the *Whig side* rather than the *Loco Focos*; for the cause of the country and of humanity ought to go together. If we can RIVIT ourselves firmly on one of these parties, we can gain our object. Be careful.

I am yours, &c.,
for ARTHUR TAPPAN.
B. LE ROY."

Hundreds, perhaps thousands, of these OFFICIAL CIRCULARS were sent out among the Abolitionists.

Whether they have or have not succeeded in *riviting* themselves on the Whig party, will soon be seen.

The following letter is from an Abolition Member of Congress, Mr. Giddings of Ohio, to his friend in Cincinnatti:

"WASHINGTON CITY, D. C., May 1st, 1840.

"I take it as granted, that General Harrison was preferred to Mr. Clay in order to unite the Abolitionists with the Whig party. That this is so regarded by the whole country, both by Whigs and Democrats. Hence it is that the Globe, the official organ of the President, constantly speaks of the Whig party as "the Abolition party." They speak of General Harrison as an Abolitionist and denounce all his supporters as enemies to slavery. The Van Buren party constantly speak of the Whigs as abolitionists, and use their efforts to create divisions among the Southern and Northern Whigs on that account. The Globe and leading politicians of that party speak of Abolitionists with the most bitter contempt, and scoff at and vituperate all who call themselves Abolitionists. That in our Legislature, that party during the winter past, did all in their power to slander Abolition and bring the subject of human rights into contempt. It is also well understood that, as a party, they exclude from office all who favor the Abolition of slavery.—*Vide their resolutions at Columbus on the 8th January.*

On the other hand, there are no such resolutions by the whig party. That at the Harrisburg Convention, Abolitionists were present, and had their portion of the influence, and *more* too, in proportion to numbers. That it is well understood throughout all the Northern States, that Abolitionists are not to be proscribed or denounced, but to be treated courteously and respectfully. Thus all may see that the Whig papers, which have heretofore been bitter against Abolition, say nothing on the subject now, or speak respectfully in regard to it. Men, who six months since were unrelenting in their opposition to Abolitionists, are now active in trying to reconcile their friends to associate with, and respect those who are engaged in the cause of humanity. I know some elevated examples of this description

From these facts, I draw the conclusion that the *Northern Whigs are preparing* to act with abolitionists, and to judge correctly on the subject of human rights. While at present there is no hope of bringing any portion of the Van Buren party to favor Abolition while the President and his paper, and all his leading friends persecute and revile all who appreciate the value of our national rights: and secondly, I conclude that the Whig party generally will be willing, without making it a public and distinct point, to take for public office those who favor the cause of Abolition."

The following is an extract from a letter written by John Rankin, a leading Abolitionist, and published in the [illegible] report of June 30th, 1840. He says:

"So far as I am acquainted, there are ten Abolitionists in the Whig party, to one in the Van Buren party; and, this is no doubt the reason why that party (the Van Buren) was bold enough to act as they did in the Legislature, and why they declared in Convention that they did not desire to have one Abolitionist in their ranks. They know that the great majority of Abolitionists are Whigs, and consequently they can [illegible]

[illegible] Did not a Kentucky [illegible] say—"We will go for Harrison if he is an Abolitionist.—I do not believe that Harrison can get a [illegible] in the Union without the aid of the Abolitionists."

From the Philanthropist, of May 26, 1840.

"If Abolitionists would resolve to vote for Harrison, it is likely the Whigs of the South will do as they did in the last Presidential contest.—They made a great noise till the day of election, and then quietly staid at home, that Van Buren might be elected. That they will do so this time, we have good reason to believe, if Harrison does not go as far in pledging himself to their interest as Van Buren has done. If this should be the case, and we should succeed in electing General Harrison, we shall have made a great conquest.—We shall have a President not pledged to the support of slavery."

Extract of a letter written by Wm. Hance, a leading Abolitionist, dated March 17, 1840:

From the Philanthropist, of March 31, 1840.

"Have the Abolitionists not already reason to congratulate themselves on the concessions made to their influence in the nomination of Gen. Harrison? Most assuredly they have. Who is there that can believe that Gen. Harrison would have been the Whig candidate had it not been for Clay's anti-Abolition speech in the U. S. Senate last spring? Is not the Harrisburg nomination a great Abolition victory, acquired without a single effort *of ours*? And what does this promise us in future, if we only remain true to our first principles! How can it be said that we shall never accomplish any thing without having our own candidates to vote for? I am morally certain that we can accomplish our object without a political organization better than with, if I even thought it possible ever to accomplish it with.

"Let us, then, pursue our present course—let us remain true to our principles, and it will not be long before both parties will be induced to bring out such candidates as Abolitionists can consistently and conscientiously vote for; and in addition to this, and what constitutes the strongest feature of this course, every Abolitionist can vote as such, and at the same time vote for the candidate of his political choice"

Extracts from an editorial in the Philanthropist of March 31, 1840:

"*The present Administration.*—The present Administration, it is generally conceded, is essentially Southern in its principles and policy. It is distinguished by its devotion to the foreign and domestic interests of slavery, perhaps more than by any other feature.

* * * *

"Administration newspapers, conventions, legislatures, harmonize in this matter They speak one language—the language of proscription against Abolitionists, of sycophancy to slaveholders. Mr. Van Buren and his adherents are staking their hopes of success on the prosecution of this policy to extremes. In proportion as the country has abated in prejudice against Abolitionism, they have manifested more rancor. They have thrown themselves into the arms of the South, and now bid defiance to the friends of liberal principles in the free States."

It is a notorious fact, that the *Whig* press of the non-slave-holding States, with very few exceptions, advocate the abolition scheme, to greater or less extent. There is, however, one Whig paper in the city of New York, that revolts at the league between the Whigs and Abolitionists. M. M. Noah of the "Evening Star," has come out, and warned his brethren of the *danger*; and for doing this he was denounced by another Harrison paper in N. York. In reply to that denunciation, he says:

"That is, if we speak the truth about the progress of Abolition, we ought to be denounced and discarded by the Whigs! Is that your meaning, friend David? We should as soon conceal the landing of any enemy's force on our soil as to conceal the doings of the Abolitionists. We consider both alike. So far from concealing, we openly speak of them in the face of all kinds of denunciation, for which we care not; it is the rock on which *the Whig party*, or the *country* must split, and we must take our choice of which. *We are steeped up* to the *eye-lids* in it; and after making one of the *fathers* of the Abolition party *our* Whig leader in the Assembly, what are we not ready for."

Evening Star.

Dr. Bailey, editor of the Philanthropist, in his paper of 31 March last, says:

"Mr. Van Buren has been questioned. *His answers are on record. He satisfied the South*, and by the power of the South he now occupies the presidential chair. General Harrison has been questioned, both by abolitionists and slave holders. *Publicly*, he declines any answer to their questions. Privately, he will not pledge himself to the abolitionists; nor will he pledge himself to the slave holders. He refers all inquirers to his past life."

Here, we see what one of the ablest Editors of the Whig party in New York says about the league between the Northern Whigs and the Abolitionists. He says, Abolitionism "is the rock on which the *whig party*, or the *country* must *split*;" and the question is, which is it the most important to preserve,—the "Whig party," or the Union?

As further proof that a league exists in the non-slave-holding States, between the Whigs and the Abolitionists, I will now mention a fact, which cannot be denied. It is this—that in every non-slave-holding State, where the whigs had a majority in the *Legislature*, they passed some law or Resolution, or made some movement, giving countenance and encouragement to the Abolition party. While, on the other hand, in every non-slave-holding State where the friends of Mr. Van Buren had a majority, they adopted some resolution, or took some action denouncing the Abolitionists, and exposing their diabolical schemes—I will give you a few examples:

In the year 1793, Congress passed an act directing how runaway negroes should be reclaimed who might escape into non-slave holding States.—This act necessarily grew out of the compact which exists between the States, and Congress was bound in good faith to pass it. Under this act, the people of the South, during the past forty seven years, have been able to reclaim their runaway negroes wherever they could find them. But, the last Legislature of N. York has set this law, and I may say, the Constitution of the U. States at defiance. The Whigs and Abolitionists had a majority in that Legislature, and they passed a law, which imposes a penalty of $500, and *ten years imprisonment in the State prison*, on any person who shall remove, or attempt to remove from that State an alleged "fugitive," in accordance with the provisions of the act of Congress of 1793.—The Democrats, or friends of Mr. Van Buren, opposed this law to the uttermost, while the Whigs and Abolitionists in a body went for it, and passed it.

Major Noah, the Whig Editor before referred to, comes out openly and condemns this conduct of his political friends in convention with the Abolitionists, and speaks of the law as follows:

"If by this law—"a master attempts to carry away his slave—his own property, guaranteed to him by the national compact, without going through all these forms, he is to be adjudged guilty of kidnapping, and subjected to imprisonment, at hard labor in the State Prison, not exceeding ten years. WE CONSIDER this ACT A DECLARATION OF WAR AGAINST the SLAVE STATES, AND AN OUTLAWRY OF THEIR PROPERTY." "It is not to be disguised, the act is passed to evade the fulfilment of that compact guarantied to the South; and if these continued assaults on the rights of the South are to be followed up by whig legislatures, there is not a Southern State that will join the whig party in their programme to reform."

But this is not the only blow aimed at the South and the Union by the Harrison party in the New York Legislature;—they also [illegible] [illegible] the very spirit of [illegible]

[illegible] Mr. Van Buren, but all to no purpose.

Mr. Hone, one of the Republican members, offered the following as a substitute:

"Resolved, That [illegible] with deep regret, and decidedly disapprove and condemn the efforts of many misguided individuals in the Northern States, to interfere, without right and in violation of the principles on which the Constitution of the United States was established, with the domestic institutions of our sister States at the South; thereby disturbing the domestic peace of the States, weakening the bonds of our Union, and sowing the seeds of dissolution."

But the above was rejected by the united vote of the Harrison men, while every friend of Mr. Van Buren voted for it.

While this Abolition game was being played off in the N. York Legislature, the leading Republican paper of Albany, where the Legislature was sitting, makes the following remarks:

"The Federalists of this State are resolved to play their game *for the State*, and to *cement their association with the* ABOLITIONISTS, and *retain* their votes and co-operation, if possible, regardless of *every other consideration*—regardless of the *rights* of the States, the CONSTITUTIONAL RIGHTS of the South, and even the *integrity* of the Union itself."

If space would allow, I could point to other non-slave-holding States where Harrison had a majority in the Legislature, and show you the same kind of proceedings against the rights of the South:—but the above must suffice for the present.

Now turn to the non-slave-holding States where the friends of Mr. Van Buren have a majority, and see their course;—*they*, without exception, have come out against Abolition, and have adopted Resolutions condemning those fanatics in the most decided language.—Look, for example, at the Resolutions adopted by the Ohio Legislature on the 14th January, 1840.

Mr. Fisher, a Republican member of the Ohio Legislature, also offered a series of Resolutions against the Abolitionists, from which I extract the following:

"*Resolved*, That the conduct of the Abolitionists is calculated to excite insurrection among the slaves, and is (if not directly) indirectly a guarantee on the part of the Abolitionists, to assist the slaves in the indiscriminate butchery and murder of the slave-holders.

"*Resolved*, That in the opinion of this House, the white and black races were never designed by Providence to intermingle together as one people.

"*Resolved*, That the attempt of the Abolitionists to extinguish the Anglo-Saxon race by an amalgamation with the black race, deserves the execration of every friend of his country and mankind."

I could multiply these proofs to any extent, to show you that the Harrison party in the non slave-holding States are waging war against the rights of the South, while on the other hand the friends of Mr. Van Buren everywhere stand up for us, and are openly and gallantly fighting for us. Need I ask you,—which party ought we to favour—those who are for us, or those who are against us?—those who are maintaining the Constitution, or those who are seeking to bring upon us all the bloody horrors of the Southampton Insurrection?

I will state another fact to show the close connection which exists between the Abolitionists and the Whigs.

The opposition members of Congress, at the beginning of the Session, appointed nine of their number to act as a committee to carry on the war against the Administration. After the manner of the Abolition Societies, they call this committee "the Executive Committee." Of the nine members who compose this committee, four are *Abolitionists*—*three* of them have given *written pledges* to carry out the schemes of the Abolitionists; *seven* of them voted against the rule which rejects the reception of Abolition petitions by the House; and every one of them in the House at the time, voted against suspending the rule to let in Mr. Chapman's Resolution to exclude free negroes from the Navy. This is the "Executive Committee" of the Harrison members of Congress, through whose agency my District, and indeed the whole country, has been favored with all sorts of Harrison pamphlets and speeches. It is worthy of note, that Leverett Saltonstall, one of this committee, was also one of the committee in the Massachusetts Legislature, in 1814, which recommend the infamous HARTFORD CONVENTION; the scheme of which was said to be, to withdraw New England from the Union, and join old England, then in open war against us.

If I had not already extended this letter so greatly, I would now turn to the *journals* of Congress, and from them, show you how closely the Northern Whigs are connected with the Abolitionists. On the test question at the present session, that is, the rule to reject the reception of abolition papers, *every whig* from the non-slaveholding States, except one from Indiana, voted against us, and in favour of the Abolitionists; and such has been the case for several years past. Now, all these abolitionists, and all the Whigs in Congress, are *Harrison men*;—they act together. The Abolitionists as a party are every day growing stronger in the North, and in Congress; every Whig *victory* at the North increases their strength, and every Democratic *victory* weakens them. They are aiming to get the control of Congress; they declare it openly! Now, suppose they should get a majority in Congress, and pass an act for "*immediate emancipation*," as they say they will do, would Harrison, if President, VETO it? Let him answer for himself. In a public speech which he delivered at Cleveland, Ohio, on the 13th of June last, he says:

"I will make no pledge in regard to principles.—Should I be elected, I *will give my assent to* ALL *Laws* which may pass both Houses of Congress, however much those laws may be against my own principles."

Turn to Mr. Van Buren, and see what he says. In his inaugural speech to the American people after he was elected President, he declares:

"I must go into the Presidential chair the inflexible and uncompromising opponent of every attempt on the part of Congress to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia, against the wishes of the Slave-holding States; and with a determination equally decided to resist the slightest interference with it in the States."

* * * In the conclusion he says: "It now only remains to add, that no bill conflicting with these views can ever receive my constitutional sanction."

I will call your attention to another remarkable circumstance: Harrison and Van Buren were both nominated by Conventions,—the one held at Harrisburg and the other at Baltimore. In the Harrisburg Convention, there *were many abolitionists*, and it is admitted by all candid men, that *they* forced Harrison on their associates as the whig candidate—this motley convention of Abolitionists, Tariffites and Bankites, broke up without making any declaration of principles. On the other hand, in the Baltimore Convention which nominated Van Buren, there was not a single Abolitionist, or a single man in the least tinctured with Abolition—not a Tariffite, nor a Bankite. Before they separated, they published to the world a declaration of their *principles*—and in that declaration they come out openly and decidedly *against* the schemes and designs of the Abolitionists. What a contrast is here presented!

I have seen, in considerable [illegible], looked over the mass of Abolition papers in my [illegible]

[illegible] I could adduce [illegible] extent were it necessary, but I [illegible]. From what is before you, I think you [illegible] what are the designs of the Abolitionists, and their plans of operation. I will make one more [illegible] to let you see the fruits of abolition. You will recollect that in the year 1831, the negroes of Southampton, Virginia, were excited to insurrection by the arts of incendiary Abolitionists. The accounts of some of the shocking scenes of that insurrection were from the pens of eye witnesses:

Extract of a letter from the senior editor of the Richmond Whig, dated Jerusalem, Southampton Courthouse, Thursday evening, August [illegible], 1831.

"Here, for the first time, we learned the extent of the insurrection, and the mischief [illegible]. Rumor had infinitely exaggerated the [illegible] swelling the number of the negroes to 1000 or 1200 men; and representing its ramifications as embracing several of the adjacent counties, particularly Isle of Wight and Greensville, but it was hardly in the power of rumor itself to exaggerate the atrocities which have been perpetrated by the insurgents. Whole families, fathers, mothers, daughters, sons, suckling babes, and school children, butchered, thrown into heaps, and left to be devoured by hogs and dogs, or to putrify on the spot. At Mr. Levi Waller's, his wife and ten children were murdered and piled in one bleeding heap on his floor." * * * * "All these children were not Mr. Waller's. A school was kept near his house, at which, and between which and his house, the ruthless villians murdered several of the helpless children."

Extract of a letter from a gentleman of Norfolk, (one of a volunteer company,) dated Southampton, August 26, 1831.

"We saw several children whose brains were knocked out, and we have accounts of the murder of sixty-eight men, women, and children."

Here is a specimen of what we may expect from *practical abolition*. Who can look at it without feelings of horror?

With a full knowledge of these things, it is amazing to me that any Southern man can join in or act with this diabolical party in politics, or in any thing else? If I had no other objection to old Gen. Harrison than the mere fact of his having been *forced* on the opposition as a candidate, by the Abolitionists, this alone would make me go against him. If the Abolitionists boast, that the mere *nomination* of Harrison was a great victory, what would be the exultation should he be elected?—His election would not only be a victory over the South, but it would give them a new impulse in their onward movements of destruction. Surely, every thinking man in the South should consider these things carefully before he acts.

Gentlemen, I continue your obedient serv't,
With much respect,
CHS. FISHER.

LETTER OF JOHN C. CALHOUN.

WASHINGTON, 4th June, [illegible]

Gentlemen: I do assure you that it is with extreme reluctance I feel myself constrained to decline the invitation, which you have so kindly offered and earnestly urged me to accept; to deliver the address to the Democratic citizens of New York on the approaching 4th of July.

I am deeply impressed with the importance of the question involved in the issue now before the country, and have the strongest desire to meet the wishes of yourselves and those you represent, but such is the extent of my engagements here, that it would be out of my power to prepare an address worthy of you and the occasion, without an interference with my official duties to an extent that I could not justify.

He who would estimate the contest which now agitates the Union throughout its vast extent, from a mere surface view, without looking to the bottom, would form a most erroneous conception of its true character and the mighty consequences involved. Be assured, we are in the midst of no ordinary crisis. The depth and width of the commotion prove that some powerful cause is at work beneath; and we cannot too early or earnestly inquire what that cause is. To ascertain what it is, we must first have a clear understanding of the circumstances which constitute the present crisis,—and for that purpose a retrospect of our past political history is indispensable.

It is well known to all, who are conversant with the subject, that there has been from the formation of the Constitution two great parties in our country—a national consolidation party and a State Right Republican party—the one leaning to the side of power; the other to that of liberty. They even preceded the existence of the Government itself. In the Convention that formed the Constitution, the struggle was long and arduous between them—the consolidation party striving to form one supreme National Government, with paramount control over the States, and the other to preserve the federative character of the existing system, but at the same time to strengthen and perfect the Union, as far as consistent with the independence and sovereignty of the States.—Fortunately, the latter, after a long contest, prevailed; and the result was our admirable and beautiful Federal Republican system, unexampled and unequalled in any age, or country.

The struggle did not terminate with the Convention. The two parties survived. The one took the name of Federal, and the other Republican—the former aiming to accomplish what it had failed to do in Convention, by the enlargement of grants of power, through a liberal and broad construction; and the other to carry out the Constitution, in its true meaning and spirit, as intended by its framers, by restricting the Government within the limits assigned to it. Each party had its leaders in the first cabinet formed by General Washington—the Federal in General Hamilton, the Secretary of the Treasury, and the Republican in Mr. Jefferson, the Secretary of State; both able, accomplished, patriotic, and admirably suited by nature, education, and position in the cabinet for leading the parties, of which they were the acknowledged chiefs.

The policy of Hamilton prevailed; and the funding system, the union of Government and Banking, the creation of a National Bank, the protective policy, and the unlimited application of the money power to objects not embraced by the Constitution, followed. The Government thus received its first and powerful impulse in a direction unsuited to its genius and character, and from which it has never yet fully recovered.

The first [illegible] to this almost irresistible impetus [illegible] administration of Mr. Jefferson, [illegible] years after the adoption of the constitution; [illegible] with such force had the machine been impelled in the wrong direction, and so adverse was the [illegible] from the then belligerent condition of the [illegible], that with all his experience, ability, and zeal, he could do but little to bring back the Government, and give a fresh start in the [illegible] which its framers intended. The funded debt [illegible] indeed greatly reduced, the money power [illegible] to constitutional objects, [illegible] but less energetic and [illegible] became more unpropitious. The [illegible] which had so long agitated Europe [illegible] the Atlantic and reached our shores. The heavy expenses and financial embarrassments which followed, bound the government with cords more powerful than ever to the paper system, and restored the policy of Hamilton in its full extent, and to more than primitive vigor. After the termination of the war, it was carried out in bold relief by the miscalled American System, till it was finally consummated in the Tariff of 1828.

In its train followed, as they ever will, discord, distraction, profuse extravagance and corruption, which done much to sap the foundation of our free institutions and must have utterly subverted them, if the cause, fortunately for the country, had not been arrested.

A reaction has [illegible] only commenced, but made great progress towards freeing the country from the last remnants of a policy so dangerous and pernicious. How, or by whom, so happy a change has been brought about, it is not material to state. It is sufficient to say, that the government is already free from a funded debt, and a national bank, with a fair prospect in a short time, to be liberated from all connexion with the banks and the protective tariff. With them must fall the whole paper and misnamed American System, and their legitimate offsprings, surplus revenue, profusion, extravagance, corruption, derangement of the currency and the business of the country, which has brought us to our present condition. Yet, I assert with confidence, that a few years of exertion and perseverance in the same direction, will complete the reaction and overthrow the whole system of policy, originating in the federal consolidation school of politics, when the government will take a fresh departure, after more than half a century, in the direction which Jefferson and his associates would give it, if they were alive and at the helm.

It is the remarkable combination of circumstances that constitute the existing crisis, and imparts to it the deep importance, which causes the agitation now felt throughout the wide limits of this Union. The issue is made up, and is before the people for trial. The question is, shall the reaction be completed and the consolidation federal system of politics be overthrown, and the opposite substituted for the future? In a word, which shall prevail, the school of Jefferson or Hamilton? Shall we, after the progress made, and with sad lessons of experience before us, turn back to the Hamilton policy, reunite the Government with the banks, create a new national bank, build up another funding system, re-enact a protective tariff, restore the misnamed American system, with all its corrupting and dangerous consequences; or shall we, admonished by the past, adopt the opposite system of policy, restrict the Government rigidly to the few great objects assigned to it; defence against danger from abroad; preservation of peace and tranquility at home, and a free and open commercial intercourse within and without? Such is the real question at issue, stripped of the thousand minor and collateral ones, which are mere appendages, and serve but to influence the lighter materials revolving around the two parties. The great masses are rallied on the one or the other side—on that of our opponents, to arrest the further progress of the reaction, and return to the old, but, I trust, forever exploded system; we, to complete the reaction, and take a fresh departure, in the direction laid down in the States Rights Republican Chart of '98, as projected by Mr. Jefferson and his compeers. On the decision of this all important question will depend, as I believe, the future destiny of the country. If the side of our opponents should in the end prevail, our free and glorious institutions will not long survive. A radical change will follow in the character and habits of the people, which must subvert our institutions, and with them the Union itself; but if, fortunately, that for which we contend shall triumph, generations yet unborn, with the blessings of Providence, may live, and flourish, and glory in our free and happy system of Government.

Thus regarded, never has there been a more important crisis since the adoption of the Constitution. The issue involved is one which may well call forth the energy and efforts of freemen. The final decision cannot long be postponed.—Now is the time for action. A few years must decide for or against us. Government cannot stand still. It must advance or recede; but when its direction is once taken, if it should be in a wrong direction—against the course for which we contend, it will be beyond human power to restore it short of revolution.

Let me, in conclusion, gentlemen, tender you my heartfelt thanks for the high estimate you have placed on my past labors? For sixteen years my efforts have been incessantly directed to counteract the policy of that school of politics to which I stand opposed, and advance that on which I solemnly believe the salvation of our institutions depend, often under discouraging circumstances—often left with a small but gallant band: yet never despairing. The end for which I have labored through a period so eventful, is, with your hearty co-operation, not far distant. I see it approach with joy. Once reached, and the Government fairly placed in its proper direction, all I have ever aimed at, will have been accomplished. Beyond, I desire nothing more but to retire and become one of the people.

With great respect, I am, &c.,
J. C. CALHOUN.

Messrs Charles P. Daly, and others.

MUSIC SCHOOL.

MISS BAKER will continue to give lessons on the Piano and Guitar, during the Summer vacation, at the Female Academy.

Salisbury, Aug. 7, 1840. 2w

To the Public.

THE undersigned respectfully inform the Public, that they are still engaged in carrying on

A TANNERY,

At their old stand in Rowan county, near China Grove, 10 miles south of Salisbury. They flatter themselves that, with their long experience at the business, and devoting to it their unremitting personal attention, together with their late improvement in their system of Tanning, to be able to manufacture Leather of a superior quality, and on as cheap terms as any made in this country.

They now have on hand a very large and superior stock of Leather, of all kinds, which they are desirous of selling on moderate terms for cash, or on time to punctual dealers.—☞ Dry and green Hides taken in exchange for Leather.

☞ They invite all persons wishing to purchase Leather, to call and examine their stock before purchasing elsewhere.

H. & W. C. MILLER.

Rowan Co., Aug. 7, 1840. tf.

[illegible]

THE CAROLINIAN.

Salisbury, Friday, August 7, 1840.

State Rights Republican Ticket.

FOR GOVERNOR,

ROMULUS M. SAUNDERS.

STATE LEGISLATURE.

Senate, for Rowan and Davie—HENRY MILLER.
Commons—JESSE A. CLEMENT, GEORGE L. SMITH, and WILLIAM D. CRAWFORD.

DAVIDSON COUNTY.

Commons—COL. PHILIP HEDRICK, and COL. SAMUEL HARGRAVE.

CABARRUS COUNTY.

Senate—DR. CYRUS ALEXANDER.
Commons—DANIEL BOGER.

ABOLITIONISM, *and the* HARRISON PARTY.

We publish this week, to the exclusion of much other matter, a letter from our representative in Congress, Mr. Fisher, on the highly important subject of Abolition. It was addressed to the Republican Central Committee of Rowan in answer to a call from them for information, and is made up for the most part, of extracts from the proceedings and records of Abolition Societies—from letters written by Abolition members of Congress, and from leading Abolition papers.

The extracts contained in this letter, show from the declarations of themselves, that the design of the Abolition party is to destroy the Union,—subvert the Institutions of the South, and bring upon us all the horrors of a sevile war,—and more, that the wretches do not stop even at this, but dare to defile the sanctity of holy things with their polluting touch, by seeking to break down the churches and destroy religion itself.

These extracts also show from accurate accounts, the extent and progress of the Abolition party, which is such as to justly alarm every Southern man, and every friend of the Union. They show, what no man can doubt, who examines the facts, that the Harrison party at the North and the Abolitionists have leagued together in the political contest now going on:—that the "Whigs" are acting with the Abolitionists, and the Abolitionists are acting with the "Whigs."

If the time has ever been since the establishment of our Government, when the people of the South might well be alarmed for the safety of their rights and institutions, that time is now present. Have our people forgotten the horrors of the Southampton insurrection in 1831?—If any have forgotten these bloody scenes of more than savage cruelty, let them read the *extracts* near the close of Mr. Fisher's letter, and they will see in them a picture of PRACTICAL ABOLITION.

MR. MOREHEAD.

This gentleman, the candidate of the Federalists for Governor of this State, made a speech in this Town on last Tuesday, according to previous appointment. We were unavoidably prevented from hearing him, but understand that he spoke between four and five hours, thereby putting any reply out of the question.

The principle part of Mr. Morehead's speech, we learn, was made up of abuse of the State Banks, first charging that the administration of Mr. Van Buren was to blame for their over-issues, and their consequent suspension of specie payments, thereby inflicting on the country all the distress and pecuniary embarrassments under which we have been suffering for the last three years. He descanted largely upon the expenditures of the Government, detailing the usual Federal newspaper slang about hemming the President's *dish-rags*—the fine bedstead on which the President sleeps, the soap and towels furnished for the Departments, &c., &c., all of which has been a thousand times related by the slang-whangers of his party, and only exist in the imaginations of their retailers. Mr. Morehead argued that a National Bank would restore all things to prosperity, and put the country right again—and he even contended that Gen. Jackson was in favor of such an institution!

But the most extraordinary portion of Mr. Morehead's remarks was, his appeal to our citizens to regard him as the *western* candidate! Now, we would like to know what claims Mr. Morehead has to our support on this ground. What did he accomplish for us in our long and arduous struggle for a Reform of the State Constitution? Let him point to a single act of his, by which that Reform was pushed forward to its completion. While, on the contrary, as we showed in an article in our paper a few weeks since, Mr. Morehead, who lived among us as a western man, and had a deep interest in the attainment of our rights, was quietly pursuing his own business, Judge SAUNDERS, although residing in the East, was gallantly battling for our rights; was unceasingly engaged in bearing forward the banner of Reform;—and to no man in the State are we more indebted than to him for the equal rights now enjoyed by us.

Then, with what face can Mr. Morehead appeal to Western men to support him as the *Western candidate*? Did he not, in his speeches in the Eastern part of the State, appeal to the people there, to bury all their old sectional prejudices, and go for him as the candidate of a party—the Federal party? And now he comes here [illegible] to excite and [illegible] up those very prejudices.

If old sectional prejudices are to [illegible] in the contest for Governor, the people of the West will not forget who was their friend in the hour of trial, and who [illegible] will [illegible] their votes against Judge Saunders, who [illegible] fast friend [illegible]

[illegible] achievement.

THE REPUBLICAN CAUSE.

From all parts of our broad land, we hear the most cheering and satisfactory assurances that the good cause of the people is still onward. The Republican banner floats more proudly every day over the thousands that are gathering around it to the rescue of the Constitution, while the standard of Federalism, with its inscription of "hard cider" as the rallying cry, and an empty beer barrel as the emblem, is daily giving back before the triumph of principle. The bacchanalian revelry, hard cider toping, and ball rolling frolics are dying away—the time for sober reflection has come, and the party are getting ashamed of their ridiculous mummeries, and disgusting parades. So it must always be with men after an indulgence in excess of any kind.

This country is governed by a *people*, not by a populace, or mob; and so long as this is so, reason must prevail over appeals to the passions, and principle must triumph over degrading efforts to carry men away by shows, feasting and drinking. The Jim Crow and Jim Brown Harrison songs are even getting out of fashion. The arguments of the party are evidently exhausted, the Republicans have only to push onward, and the cider barrels will roll back before them:—courage then, and on! The trained bands of cider men are every where organized and active. They have the money and influence of the Banks to aid them; the Republicans have only the cause of liberty and the Constitution to maintain; but it is a holy cause and must prevail! But let every man recollect that he is to put his shoulder to the wheel and exert himself.—We cannot escape from the evils and dangers which threaten us without an effort;—no man will get out of a difficulty by folding his arms and calling on Hercules for help,—he must be active. If he would gain the battle, he must not withhold his blows or stay away from the contest. The Federal party have the money, but the people have the ballot box; let them come up to this, and there is no doubt of the result. The man who refuses to go to the polls in such a time as this, is unworthy to live in a free country, or enjoy the blessings of liberty.

THE BANKING SYSTEM—OR THE ART OF PLUNDERING.

The history of the Banking system for some years past displays a course of conduct, not only unjust to the community, but destructive of the best interests of the country, highly oppressive, and in many instances, fraudulent and outrageous.

According to official reports, there are in the United States 950 Banks. The statements furnished by these Banks themselves and published by the Secretary of the Treasury show that 901 of them hold the people indebted in the enormous sum of 462 millions of dollars. Besides this, they own various stocks and real estate, amounting to 96 millions more. The tax which they exact from the people is, at the very lowest estimate, 50 millions of dollars yearly, equal to more than $3 per head upon every man, woman and child in the United States!—more than is paid for the support of Government!

But this is not all; the Banks impose a tax on the community in another way. For several years Bank notes, on an average, have been worth at best, *five per cent* less than specie, so that every man who pays out bank notes, loses five cents in the dollar. This, in the whole, is an immense loss. Now it is very certain that if somebody loses it, some one must gain it. Who then loses, and who gains?—Clearly, the People lose, and the Banks gain. From the statements of the Banks then, we see that besides the loss on their depreciated paper and broken Banks, the community pays an annual tax of 50 millions, or nearly three times as much as they pay to their own Government.

Let us now see for what considerations this heavy tax is paid, or on what amount of Capital these enormous exactions are made. It seems almost incredible, but, from the Treasurer's report to Congress, according to the showing of the Banks themselves, on the first day of January last, the whole amount of specie in their vaults was only 33 millions of dollars! which discloses to us the astounding fact that, with a capital of 33 millions of specie, the banks in 1839 managed to collect about 50 millions of interest—that is, the interest amounts to 17 millions more than the amount of their specie, which is the only actual capital they can have.

The Federal Bank party are always trying to mystify these things, by talking of the difficulty of understanding finance and banking. Now, the fact is, every man of common sense can understand its operation on himself and the country, as well as the most learned humbugger that ever issued irredeemable bank rags, from the "great financier" Biddle, down to the least but most self important cashier of all the 950.

If the Banks have a specie basis of 33 millions, and have a debt due them of 462 millions, besides investments amounting to nearly or quite 100 millions more, and if they collect from the people, as they do, a tax of 50 millions, does it require a "great financier" to see that they are in this way reaping a profit of more than *one hundred and fifty per cent*, instead of six? And is this not usurious plundering?

The Republican party are in favor of restricting these Banks to a lawful issue on a safe specie basis: the Federal party uphold them in their system of ruinous and unrestricted speculation. The Banks themselves have taken the field and are bringing all their influence to bear on the elections. Their host of Officers, their legion of [illegible], and ten thousands of Stockholders, are enlisted in the contest, striving with all their influence to operate on the elections. They tremble for their privileged [illegible]—they fear lest their [illegible] [illegible] may be checked by the law [illegible] [illegible] ple are beginning to see, and the people will [illegible] the tyrant power.

[illegible] A notice of the meeting of the Cabarrus County [illegible]

[illegible]

The Elections [illegible] in the Eastern part of the State, on Thursday, the 30th ult. We have received returns from the following Counties, which show results most [illegible] to the Republican cause. The Standard, of the 3rd inst., says:

We congratulate our friends on the auspicious manner in which the Elections have opened in this quarter. We have a Democratic gain of

478 in Granville;
96 in Warren;
395 in Edgecombe;

Showing a clear Democratic Republican gain of [illegible] HUNDRED AND SIXTY-NINE in three counties only. At one precinct in Nash, Saunders got [illegible] and Morehead 2 votes; this is the only return we have from that county. All this is done in the face of the most extraordinary and unconscionable exertions on the part of the "Whigs." Granville was flooded with hand-bills, grossly misrepresenting the views of the President of the United States, and the opinions of Mr. *Shepard*, late District Attorney on the subject of negro evidence, and all sorts of stories circulated about the expenses of the President's House, through a lying speech of Mr. *Ogle*, of Pennsylvania, &c., &c. But all would not do. Fellow-citizens of the West! Come up with your brethren of the East to the rescue of the Constitution, and the preservation of your liberties from a vain-glorious and insolent aristocracy.

GOVERNOR.

	1840.		1836.	
	Saunders	*Morehead.*	*Speight.*	*Dudley.*
Edgecombe,	1450	70	1191	71
Franklin,	630	388	564	308
Granville,	760	873	391	977
Warren,	705	83	673	94

In our comparisons we go back to the contest between SPEIGHT and DUDLEY, which is the last time the parties were fairly arrayed on the question of Governor.

For the Legislature, in Warren and Franklin counties, the whole Democratic Ticket is elected. No returns for the Legislature from Granville.

We hope the Republicans of the West will march to the polls as one man, on Thursday next, and consummate the victory, so handsomely commenced by our friends in the East. Let no Republican stay away from the polls.

THE TRUE ISSUE.

Shall the Government keep its own money, or shall a National Bank monopoly have it to speculate on?

Shall the voice of the People govern the country, or shall the tyrannical money power of the Banks rule?

Shall the laws prevail, or shall the Banks set aside the laws—refuse to pay their own just debts and sacrifice the property of their debtors?

Shall we have a sound currency of gold, silver and redeemable paper, or shall we have an irredeemable issue of depreciated trash?

These are the main points at issue in the great contest now going on. It is not Van Buren and Harrison personally, they are only the representatives of their parties.—It is a struggle between the *People* and the *Banks*, whether the Constitution or a Money King shall rule the land. There is a fearful responsibility resting on the American people, the liberty for which their fathers bled is in danger, and every man who values this glorious heritage, is called upon to arouse himself to action, to be up and doing, for the enemy is in the field.

Let all who are opposed to Bank monopolies and exclusive privileges—all who are in favor of the Constitution and Equal Rights, go the polls and give their votes against the Federal Bank party.

☞ We call attention to the interesting letter of Mr. CALHOUN, in a preceding column. It was written in reply to an invitation from the Democratic citizens of New York, to address them at their celebration on the 4th of July last; and sets forth, with the hand of a master, the great principles involved in the present contest for the Presidency. We beg our old State Rights friends to give it a careful consideration.

FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

THE SUB-TREASURY *and the* PRICE *of* LABOUR.

MR. EDITOR: I have frequently noticed the efforts made by the Federal Bank party through their newspapers, candidates, and electioneerers, to prejudice the laboring classes against the Sub-Treasury, and in favor of a National Bank—their idol. They state to the working men, that in those countries of Europe where the Sub Treasury is in operation, the price of labor is very low, that the laboring man is obliged to work for a mere pittance, and that the Sub-Treasury will have the same effect here when fully in operation;—and to the unreflecting this appears to be sound reasoning.—But mark the sophistry of these Bank-bought politicians! See how carefully they avoid any thing about the state of the laboring classes in England, where their Banking system, including a great Regulator and all its subordinate coadjutors, have been in operation for 150 years, and is no doubt carried on with as much perfection as possible. What is the state of things in that country? We find the laboring man ground down to the very dust, reduced to work 14 to 16 hours a day, and even longer, and yet his wages not sufficient to get him wholesome food, and a few rags to cover his emaciated body. We there also see the monied aristocracy living in a state of grandeur and luxury scarcely to be imagined, and to contemplate the abundance that surrounds them, we should conclude that the whole world was made to contribute to the gratification of their desires.—In no country are the extreme wretchedness of the laboring classes, and the luxury of the rich so striking as there.—The price of labor is really lower than any other country of Europe,—and what has caused this state of things? Is it the Sub-Treasury? No, for it does not exist there, but that the Banking system has had a considerable share in producing this result will be admitted by every political economist. That such would be the immediate effect of the Bank system in this country, I do not pretend to say; for the price of labor, like that of every thing, is regulated by *supply* and *demand*. In a new country like this, there is much work and comparatively but few laborers; consequently the laborer is more independent of the capitalist or monied man.—But I do say that it is not to the interest of the laboring classes to perpetuate in this country a system which may be used so much to their disadvantage.—Can there be any reason assigned why the laboring man should grant to the capitalist the privilege not only of making money, but that of making it scarce or plenty at their pleasure, and consequently of raising or reducing the price of labor and the productions of the country? Yet that such is the power of the Banking corporations no one can deny; and that Banks often use this power to enrich those concerned in them, by defrauding the poor [illegible] [illegible] must also be admitted. Why, then, I ask, should the poor man grant such a power to men who, (unless the human heart could be perfected) [illegible]

A LOVER OF TRUTH.

We have seen two certificates, and one affidavit, of respectable men proving the fact, that [illegible]

[illegible] this hand-bill?" Yes, falsely [illegible] the Rowan Central Committee [illegible] Court quibbler surely never [illegible] would have seen that we assert no such [illegible] now ask him, after his hard cider [illegible] take and read our Circular, and if, in the [illegible] we published and the comments we make [illegible] finds any such assertion, then it will be [illegible] for him to brand us with falsehood—if not, he [illegible] before the public himself convicted of falsehood.

In our comments on the Ohio bill for which Harrison voted, we do assert, that, if it had become law, free negroes might have purchased poor white men and poor white women. And as a proof that there was no redemptory clause in that bill, we gave an extract from Gov. Lucas' speech, as delivered at the time [illegible] this wise lawyer, "that's a fabrication." [illegible] or perhaps you will be looked upon as guilty of falsehood a second time.

In our remarks on the Indiana law, we say that Harrison's approval of it showed plainly what his principles were, and [illegible] true Republican, I [illegible] for not putting his veto upon it. But, again, says this wise Lawyer, "he (Harrison) has lately told us, that his opinion of the veto power is that it ought not to be applied in any case except to an unconstitutional law," and "this is not pretended to be of that class." [illegible] sir, I acknowledge myself ignorant on that [illegible] will not say whether or not it was an unconstitutional act; but I have always thought that the Constitution of the United States guaranteed to every free [illegible] least life and liberty; and I am not certain but [illegible] ans had something in the shape of a Constitution [illegible] ing slavery or involuntary servitude in the [illegible]

But among all the strange discoveries of [illegible] Whiggery, this enlightened quibbler has [illegible] upon the most important, (and for which, [illegible] would recommend him to get a patent.) He has [illegible] out that *s-e-l-l* means to *hire*;—and that he [illegible] spell *sale*. Grand discovery! sir.

But, this logical gentleman seems to [illegible] at any rate, justify the old General for his [illegible] and strives to convert them into acts of [illegible] He tells us: "The cold blooded [illegible] is now trying to convert this act of [illegible] heartless act of oppression." [illegible] heartily say, may Heaven long [illegible] enlightened historian tells us, that these [illegible] tries were settled by very rough and lawless [illegible] who were constantly violating the law [illegible] had no property to pay the costs and fines [illegible] tore they could not be reached, &c. &c. and [illegible] to avoid injustice that these selling laws were [illegible] Ohio a new Country 40 years ago!

But, this wise gentleman would make [illegible] that none but Rogues, Perjurers, [illegible] would come under this Heathen Harrison Law. Query [illegible] did not Ohio have a Penitentiary to [illegible] of offenders? This quibbler [illegible] as possible, and comes to old North Carolina [illegible] a great ado about the vagrant act, [illegible] some of which have long since [illegible] then asks, "has this tender-hearted C[illegible] no tears to shed for North Carolina [illegible] For one, I have not. But I have [illegible] whose names are to the piece written [illegible] with watery eyes at times, and [illegible] was the matter. I suppose he has [illegible] clue—they were crying their eyes out [illegible] North Carolina vagrants, because the laws [illegible] them so harsh! Weep on, gentlemen, you're in a [illegible] cause. This prodigy in political warfare [illegible] telling us that we (the Central Committee) have not the face to praise Van Buren, and that all we can do is to multiply charges and accusations against Gen. Harrison;—that without scruple or hesitation, we publish the most stale and ridiculous slanders—slanders a thousand times refuted." Had he said, a thousand times denied, but never refuted [illegible] indeed, would he have been entitled to some credit for [illegible]. But as he has not done [illegible] it looks very much like he feared his own ability to tell the truth. If telling the truth—truth which even [illegible] very [illegible] gentleman has not the hardihood to deny, if that be slander, then are we guilty—if not, it [illegible] very [illegible] he would fain slander the Rowan Central Committee if he had sense enough to know how to [illegible] I. He winds up by endeavoring to leave the [illegible] sion that the Rowan Central Committee are [illegible] decent fellows: As to that, we are willing [illegible] shall judge between him, his endorsers, and [illegible]

ONE OF THE ROWAN CENTRAL C[illegible]

Cholera in Mississippi.—Dreadful [illegible] among the slaves!—The following story, says the St. Louis Pennant, is no sketch of fancy—we have responsible authority for its truth.

A few weeks ago an extensive cotton planter in Mississippi, who owned about one hundred and fifty negroes, found the *cholera* had suddenly broke out among them, and raged most furiously—*carrying off* some ten or fifteen daily. The news travelled speedily amongst his neighbors, and no one had the temerity to go near the "infected district," for fear of the contagion! Every day a long line of rough board coffins was carried into the field and deposited in the earth, while the citizens expressed the deepest sympathy for their [illegible] neighbor. At length they were [illegible] and the ruined planter sold his land and [illegible] Texas to commence the world anew. [illegible] ral days had elapsed, however, [illegible] suspecting that all was not right, [illegible] of the coffins to be unearthed, [illegible] contained nothing. Deuce the [illegible] of a negro was in any of them! A few weeks [illegible] were received from Texas, stating that the "unfortunate gentleman" had purchased a splendid plantation there, and with the whole of his 150 negroes, was driving the cotton business at a great rate!—The gentleman's creditors looked black at each other, and neighbors laughed heartily at the joke.

DEPARTED THIS LIFE,

In this Town, on Monday the 3rd instant, Mrs. [illegible] SANNA BEARD, relict of the late Lewis Beard, of this place. Mrs. Beard was in the 81st year [illegible] [illegible] South Carolina, but her parents [illegible] to this State, [illegible]

Poetical Department.

"[illegible]"

SING, AND REMEMBER ME.

Oh! sing this song when round thee gather
A faithful chosen few;
When thoughts are mingling with each other,
And hearts are warm and true.
Oh! sing it when the pale stars glisten
Bright o'er the [illegible];
[illegible]
[illegible] and remember me.
[illegible] the heart is stealing
[illegible] eyes;
[illegible] twilight brings the hour of feeling,
[illegible]
[illegible] gently soft and fairy finger
[illegible] the strings' melody;
[illegible] of other moments linger,
[illegible] remember me.

From the Lutheran Observer.

CELEBRATION OF THE 4th OF JULY,

*By the Evangelical Lutheran Sabbath School at Harrisburg, on Total Abstinence Principles.**

[illegible] o'clock on the morning of the Anniversary of [illegible] nation's birth, the managers, teachers and [illegible] of the Evangelical Lutheran Sabbath [illegible] met at the school room. Preliminaries [illegible], they formed in procession on 4th [illegible] part of the Lutheran church.

[illegible] lapse of a few moments the procession, [illegible] upwards of 500 persons, moved towards [illegible] street, three scholars supporting a banner [illegible] with the inscription "*Evangelical Sabbath School, July 4th, 1840.*" In the centre of [illegible] procession three other scholars carried another [illegible] large banner, presented by Mr James W. [illegible], the pioneer in the temperance as well as of [illegible] other benevolent enterprise in Harrisburg, [illegible] inscribed upon it in large letters the following pledge of the Juvenile Temperance Association of Harrisburg, to wit:

"A pledge we make,
No WINE to take:
Nor BRANDY red,
To turn our head;
Nor WHISKEY hot,
That makes the sot;
Nor fiery RUM,
That ruins home.
Nor will we sin,
By drinking GIN—
HARD CIDER too,
Will never do—
Nor brewer's BEER,
Our hearts to cheer.
To quench our thirst we will bring,
COLD WATER from the well or spring,
So—here we pledge perpetual hate,
To all that can INTOXICATE.

Just in the rear another banner bearing the inscription "*Civil and Religious Freedom,*" was [illegible] by three other scholars. From Chesnut [illegible] they proceeded to Front, thence to Market, [illegible] to Meadow lane, thence to Walnut street [illegible], where they embarked in two capa[illegible] packet boats, furnished by the kind and generous [illegible], Messrs. Wm. Colder and [illegible]. After a most delightful trip [illegible] the canal, they disembarked at a [illegible] immediately in the rear of Geiger's Grove; [illegible] place of celebration—where after an appropriate address to the Throne of Grace, by their Pastor, the Rev. Samuel Sprecher, and the singing of [illegible] appropriate Hymn, they partook of refreshments, when they were temporarily dismissed each to participate in such amusement as his or her taste or desire would dictate, the extent of the grove affording space for every variety of recreation without the least exposure to the sun. At the [illegible] of [illegible] they again assembled together, when [illegible] Wm. L. Lochman read the Declaration of Independence, and Mr. G. W. Heiley delivered a patriotic and eloquent address. They [illegible] down to an excellent dinner prepared by the Committee of Arrangements, after which they [illegible] dispersed; and again were the children seen [illegible] in their various sports, with all the buoyancy and frolicsomeness which characterize the youth. While strains of sweet melody produced by different groups of teachers, were borne upon the wings of the gentle breeze, as they issued from [illegible] a little more retired.

Once more the shrill blast of the horn was heard reverberating throughout the woods, and again [illegible] they assembled together under the foliage of [illegible] wide spreading branches of the majestic oak. A number of appropriate addresses, prepared by Rev. S. Sprecher for the occasion, were then delivered in a masterly manner by Masters Wm. [illegible], Cornelius Shell, Peter Schiebly, John K. P[illegible] and Erasmus Rehrer, interspersed with appropriate hymns. A short interval of recreation again occurred, when they were called [illegible] to partake of a desert of fruit. After [illegible] arrangements were made for their return. [illegible] they were safely aboard the packets, and as they glided pleasingly along, their ears were [illegible] greeted by the delightful music of the [illegible] who were grouped together on deck. Having reached the wharf they again formed in procession, and after having marched through several of the principal streets halted in front of the Lutheran Church in Fourth street, where they again engaged in singing praises to God in notes which made the welkin ring. When after a word of admonition from the Pastor, Rev. S. Sprecher, to the scholars, in regard to the propriety of dispersing without any noise, they all quietly traced their steps to their respective homes, their countenances beaming with joy and satisfaction, evidencing that they were highly delighted with the adventures of the excursion. Thus the day was expended, on [illegible] *abstinence principles*, and without the [illegible] of the least accident to interrupt the [illegible] incidents of the day. In closing, nothing [illegible] pertinent than to remark that much praise is due the Committee of Arrangements for the energetic and efficient manner in which they discharged their duties; leaving nothing undone which could in the remotest degree tend to contribute to the comfort and convenience of the numerous concourse.

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* The last "REPORTER," in referring to the manner in which the different parties and associations then contemplated celebrating the 4th says: "We hear of no temperance celebration." Now, lest a wrong impression might obtain abroad, we would account for this apparent fact. The "*Young Ladies' and Young Men's Total Abstinence Society of Harrisburg*" consists principally of Sabbath School Teachers, and inasmuch as all the Schools celebrated the day on *Total Abstinence principles*, the teachers of necessity celebrated with them, which of course prevented them from commemorating the day together as a body.

Instead, then, of there being no temperance celebration, the day was celebrated on total abstinence principles [illegible]

From the New Orleans Picayune.

ROCKY MOUNTAIN SKETCHES.

The Fire Jump.—When crossing the mountains from Taos into Santa Fe, we passed along the brink of a frightful precipice, called the "Fire Jump" about which our guide told the following story: Col. Tom was a half breed, well known a few years ago through all the villages in Taos, living at times with the Indians—a shrewd, cunning fellow, but known but exceedingly wicked—He was the son of an American trapper who perished in the snow one winter night in the mountains while Tom was yet an infant. Tom obtained the title of Colonel from the Americans on account of a martial and commanding manner which he was fond of assuming. He spoke Spanish, and knew enough of English to mingle with the traders, and be useful to them as an interpreter, being also conversant with the language of his Indian mother. Though known to be a great rascal, he was tolerated by the Americans and Spanish, on account partly for his usefulness when he chose to make himself serviceable, and partly for his reckless and humorous disposition, but the Indians hated him with deadly hostility. His superior intelligence made him feared among them, and they were jealous of the white blood that ran in his veins. Living under the rule of the Spanish government, they could not kill him without being punished for it, and this made their hatred the more bitter. He knew well the hostile feelings of the Indians with whom he mingled, and the delight of his existence seemed to consist in planning schemes of deviltry and rascality to aggravate them.—He would steal from the whites whiskey enough to make a whole Indian town drunk, and in the midst of the carousal he would drive off the horses and sell them to the Spaniards. He would interpret for the Indians, when selling their skins to the traders, and invariably contrived to himself half the advantages of the trade.

At length his depredations became so notorious and of so villainous a nature, that the Spaniards would no longer protect him, and the Indians commenced hunting him for his life. He had been chased a whole day through the valley and up the mountain side, by a band of the Apachus Indians, when his horse gave out just at the spot, now known as the "Fire Jump." The animal fell near the edge of the precipice, and to prevent the Indians discovering him by the fallen steed, he exerted his strength and actually pushed the poor dying horse over the rock in the abyss. A hollow log lay near the spot, he heard the approach of his pursuers, and jumped into the log, he turned it over and lay concealed, as he thought, beneath it.

But the Indians had seen the action, and a fiendish revenge entered into their heads.

They came to the spot, pretending to believe that their prey had escaped them, and manifesting great vexation and disappointment. They dismounted, and seated themselves upon the log, rehearsed to each other what they had intended to do to Col. Tom had they caught him. Thus the cunning savages sat till night was dark around them, when they gathered dry branches and leaves, and commenced building their fire close against the hollow log where their enemy was hidden. The wretched victim then knew but too well that his concealment was discovered, and a horrid death was designed for him. He peeped from beneath the log, and saw that each man had his bow in hand, and his arrows ready for use.

The fire kindled rapidly, and the Indians laughed aloud as the flames curled round the rotten log. Tom was not brave, but it would seem as if the miserable wretch formed the desperate resolution of dying by the fire, rather than give the Indians the delight of killing him with their arrows. This however was a feat not in human nature to perform, and after enduring the torture to the last moment, the doomed wretch dashed off the burning log, and sprang to his feet with his deer skin dress wrapt in a sheet of flame. He threw himself upon the ground and rolled, but the fire still clung to him. The Indians yelled and danced with delight. He rose to his feet again, and rushing to the precipice, sprang over the brink: a dozen arrows pierced him at that moment, and with a frantic scream of agony sped like a lightning flash into the dark gulf below. The Indians threw themselves upon their faces, and peeped over the brink to see the burning body dash from rock to rock until it disappeared beneath a projecting crag, hundreds of feet down in the frightful ravine; after which they calmly smoked their pipes around the still blazing log; and the terrible precipice whose brink is almost the very summit of the mountain, has ever since been pointed to travellers as "*The Fire Jump.*"

* * *

An Honest Confession.—Some correspondent of the Selma, Ala., Press having insinuated that the editor of the Cahawba Democrat was "*the victim of superannuated appearances,*" the latter comes out flatly and plumply, and says he has nothing to conceal. He wears a wig and don't care who knows it. He furthermore says: "Our age is a certain number of years, months and days, and we are willing to acknowledge up to the last corn; but at the same time we endeavor to act in accordance with it. You don't find us going about attending 'Young Men's Conventions,' and passing ourselves off for an interesting youth. You don't find us courting all the young girls in the country whose mothers we courted twenty-five years ago, like some of the young men do. No, you don't hear of us at any of that." That's right, old boy; give it to the young rascals.

* * *

"You can't come it," as the empty cider barrel said ven a Whig was sucking at the bung-hole.

"I have the most tender regard for you," as a Whig dandy said ven he put his soft hand upon a cabin log.

Folks out west, says one of our exchange papers, are making Harrison cradles for Tippecanoe babies, out of empty cider barrels.

"Oh, that my head were a fountain of hard cider, that I might weep for the distress of my country," said a tender hearted Whig politician the other day.

Why do the Heathen rage?—Gen. McDUFFIE's letter has fallen like a bombshell into the midst of the log cabins—and staved the cider barrels to fritters. The *National Gazette*, the Richmond *Whig*, and all "the common cry" have raised a simultaneous howl, as if melted brimstone had been poured upon the mange of a legion of curs in one fire shower. We thought it would produce a sensation.—*Charleston Mercury.*

At a late celebration of the 4th of July in Edgefield District, S. C., the following was among the toasts [illegible]

[illegible]

DR. JAMES G. WOMACK

HAVING located himself permanently in the Town of SALISBURY, tenders his professional services to its citizens and the adjacent country, in all the various branches of his profession. He may be found at his Office, on main street, one door below the office of the "Western Carolinian."

July [illegible], 1839. 1y

DR. G. B. DOUGLAS

HAS removed his Office to No. 1, of the Office Row of the Mansion Hotel, lately occupied by Dr. B. Austin.

January 17, 1840.

DR. LEANDER KILLIAN,

RESPECTFULLY offers his professional services to the citizens of Salisbury, and the surrounding country. His office is in Mr. West's new brick-building, nearly opposite J. & W. Murphy's store.

Salisbury, N. C., August 30, 1839. tf.

More Good Things, JUST RECEIVED, AT THE SALISBURY COFFEE-HOUSE

MONS. ROUECHE

RESPECTFULLY informs his customers and the public generally, that he is now receiving and opening, at his establishment in Salisbury, a Splendid Assortment of every thing desirable in his line of business—among which will be found

Sardines,
Herrings,
Codfish,
Mackarel,
Cheese,
All kinds of Crackers, such as butter, sweet and ginger Nuts,
Anchois,
First rate Oysters,
Cinnamon, Cloves, Pepper, and Spice,
Spanish Cigars—best,
Chewing and smoking Tobacco,
Starch,
Soap,
Molasses,
Brown and Loaf Sugar,
Coffee,
Raisins,
Almonds,
Oranges,
Lemons,
Pine Apples,
Bannanas,
Malaga Grapes,
Hyson Tea,
Powder and Shot,
London Mustard,
" Porter,
English Walnuts,
Cocoa Nuts,
Figs,
Hazle Nuts,
Albany Ale,
Newark Cider,
Essence of Cinnamon,
" Mint,
" Cloves,
All kinds of Cordials,
All kinds of Wines,
All kinds of Liquors,
All of the best quality and latest importations;

Together with a great variety of other Groceries too tedious to mention, and which he will sell very low for cash.

Mons. Roueche returns his thanks for the liberal patronage heretofore received, and solicits its continuance. [Feb. 14, 1840.—25.

Tailoring Business.

THE Subscriber keeps constantly on hand, a general assortment of

READY MADE CLOTHING,

for Gentlemen's wear, such as *Coats, Pantaloons,* and *Vests*, of good

Goods,

well made and fashionable. He is also prepared to cut, and make clothing in the *most fashionable and durable style*, and warranted to fit. He, also, keeps a good assortment of Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings of the first qualities, selected by himself in the New York Market, all of which he will sell low for Cash.

N. B. He still continues to teach the art of Cutting garments on the most approved plans of the best Tailors in New York and Philadelphia.

☞ Cutting for customers done on the shortest notice, and orders from a distance attended to with despatch.—☞ His shop will be found in Mr. Cowan's large brick building. BENJ. F. FRALEY.

To Travellers.

THE travelling community are respectfully informed that the Subscriber is now running his line direct from Raleigh by way of Pittsboro' and Ashboro' to Salisbury, in small Northern made Coaches of the first order; leaving Raleigh on Mondays and Thursdays at 10 A. M., arriving in Salisbury next days at 10 P. M. Leaving Salisbury on Tuesdays and Fridays at 2 A. M., arriving in Raleigh next days at 10 P. M.

His horses are good, and drivers particularly careful and accommodating. JOEL McLEAN.

Feb. 12, 1839. tf

N. B. Seats secured at the Mansion Hotel.

Stone Engraving.

THE Subscriber living seven miles south of Salisbury, intends keeping constantly on hand, Marble and Granite Slabs expressly for

TOMB STONES,

so that he can execute any order in that Line, on the shortest notice.

—ALSO—

He is ready to execute any work which may be called for in SCULPTURING, STONE-CUTTING, ENGRAVING, &c., and he assures those who may favor him with their work, that unless well done according to contract, he has no pay.

A complete large Dairy Trough for sale, cut of Rock, for the purpose of preserving milk cool. Apply to the Subscriber.

ENOCH E. PHILLIPS.

November 1st, 1839. tf.

SPRING & SUMMER GOODS.

SPRINGS & SHANKLE

HAVE just received from New York and Philadelphia, an extensive assortment of

SPRING & SUMMER GOODS,

—CONSISTING OF—

Dry Goods, Hardware, Tinware, Crockery, GROCERIES, Drugs and Medicines, Dye-Stuffs, Paints and Oil, Boots and Shoes, Saddlery, &c., &c.

In short, their Stock comprises almost every article needed by the *Farmer*, *Mechanic*, or the *Fashionables* of the town or country.

N. B They will sell low for cash, or to punctual dealers on time; or in exchange for country Produce.

Concord, Jan. 17th, 1840.

To Journeymen Coach-Makers.

THE Subscriber will give steady employment to two good Journeymen Coach-makers, who can come well recommended for habits of sobriety and industry. [illegible] business will be to make and repair Coaches, &c., for which, (if they suit) he will pay liberal wages.

JOHN [illegible].

Lexington, October 11, 1839.

Notice.

[illegible] THE Subscriber [illegible] and for sale at his Shop in [illegible], three first rate [illegible]

[illegible] MELICK.

[illegible], 1839.

JOB PRINTING

[illegible]

Great Western Stage Line,

FROM SALISBURY to ASHEVILLE, N. C.

Arrangement for 1840.

THE above line is now in full operation, and arrives at, and departs from, Salisbury as follows: Leaves Salisbury on Mondays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, at 5 o'clock, A. M.; and arrives at Ashville next days at 8 o'clock, P. M.

Returning, leaves Ashville on Mondays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, at 5 o'clock, A. M.; and arrives at Salisbury next days at 8 o'clock, P. M.

A. BENCINI,
R. W. LONG.

N. B. Passengers leaving Raleigh, N. C., for Nashville, Tennessee, will find no delay whatever on this route. A. B. & R. W L.

Salisbury, N. C., Jan. 3, 1840. tf

Just received and receiving,

A large stock of fresh and genuine *MEDICINES*, *PAINTS*, *Oils*, *Brushes*, *Glassware*, *Lemon Syrup*, *INSTRUMENTS*, *Soaps*, *Candles*, *Fresh Rice*, *Spices*, *Perfumes*, **Tobaccos, Cigars,** *Paste Boards*, WRITING AND WRAPPING PAPER, ALSO, a large supply of

Wines and Spirits, (for Medical use,)

which will be sold at wholesale and retail, at prices to suit the pressure of the times, by

C. B. & C. K. WHEELER.

Salisbury, June 19, 1840. tf.

Cotton Yarns.

THE Subscribers, Agents for the Lexington Cotton Factory, would inform the public that they have just received and now offer for sale, wholesale and retail, the Cotton Yarns of said Factory, consisting of various numbers.—The superior qualities and character of the Yarns of this Factory are so well tested and known as to need no recommendation from us.—**Those wishing to purchase will please give us a call.**

C. B. & C. K. WHEELER, Agts.

April 24, 1840. tf.

CABINET WORK.

THE Subscriber informs the public that he continues the

Cabinet-Making Business,

IN THE VILLAGE OF

LEXINGTON, NORTH CAROLINA.

He is prepared to execute all descriptions of work in his line of business in a very superior style, as regards workmanship and materials, and certainly on *lower terms* than is afforded by any other establishment of the kind in this region of country.

Orders from a distance thankfully received and promptly and faithfully executed.

Produce, Scantling and Plank taken in exchange for work. NATHAN PARKS.

Lexington, Feb. 7, 1840.

Book Bindery.

WM. HUNTER, Book-Binder,

INFORMS the public that he still carries on an Establishment of the above kind in CHARLOTTE, North Carolina, a few doors south of the Mint.—Having, as he conceives, a thorough knowledge of his business, he feels no hesitation in assuring those who may wish to patronise him, that their work shall be done in the very best style, strong, and on accommodating terms

Books and other articles sent from a distance to be bound, will be promptly attended to and carefully returned when done. The public are requested to give me a trial.

☞ Orders left at the Western Carolinian Office will be punctually forwarded for completion.

Charlotte, Feb. 7, 1840.

List of Letters

Remaining in the Post Office at Lexington, N. C., on the 1st of April, 1840:

GEORGE BODSFORD, Jacob Bierly, Henderson Barrit, John Bowers, Mary Benson, Catharine Bates, Abel L. Cameron, Nathan A. T. Chaffin, Martin Chambers, Jacob Conrad, Capt. John Calloway, James Dossett, Christian Disher, Alexander Fritts, Levi R. Gordy, Daniel Grubb, J F. C. Heitman, George Hedrick, Jason C. Harris, Lewis Heirs, Henry Ledford, Joseph B. Lynch, John Medley, Jeremiah Mize, Alexander Michael, Daniel Miller, Henry Owen, James Payne, John Perrell, Mary Patterson, Samuel Riccord, David J. Robinson, Joseph Spurgin, Samel Sterrell, Nimrod Thompson, Martin Trotter, Ann Tucker, Henry Walser, Lemuel Walser, Brittan Warren, Thomas Womack, Clerk of County Court.

M. ROUNSAVILLE, P. M.

July 24, 1840. 3t.

NEW ESTABLISHMENT, IN MOCKSVILLE, DAVIE COUNTY, N. C.

THOMAS FOSTER

INFORMS the public that he has removed from his former stand, to his new buildings on the public square, in the Town of Mocksville, where he will continue to keep a HOUSE OF ENTERTAINMENT.

His House is roomy and commodious; attached to which are six comfortable Offices for gentlemen of the Bar, all convenient to the Court House. The subscriber pledges himself to the most diligent exertions, to give satisfaction to such as may call on him. His Table, Bar and Stables are provided in the best manner that the country will afford, and his servants are faithful and prompt.

Feb. 14, 1839. 74 tf

Taken up and Committed

TO the Jail of Davidson County, on the 20th of June last, a Negro Boy who says his name is *George*, and that he belongs to Starke Perry, of Lancaster Dis., S. C. He says he is 35 years old; he is 5 feet and 7 inches high, head somewhat bald, heavy under-lip, and had on when committed, a [illegible] coat and pantaloons and a round [illegible] wool hat.

The owner of said boy is hereby requested to come forward, prove his property, pay charges and [illegible]

[illegible] WILSON WOMACK, Jailor.

Lexington, N. C., July 3, 1840.

MATCHLESS SANATIVE.

THIS invaluable Medicine is for sale by the subscriber, at [illegible], Montgomery co., N. C. W. [illegible].

February [illegible], 1840.

Valuable Lands for Sale.

AT the house of Hugh Brown, between [illegible] and four miles above Wilkesboro', on the Yadkin River, there will be sold, on the [illegible] 23rd days of September next, the [illegible] of lands, containing

1,000 ACRES,

or more, that constitute the farm whereon [illegible]. Said Lands lie on both sides of the Yadkin [illegible] and contain at least, 125 acres of Yadkin [illegible] besides a quantity of good [illegible]. Also, [illegible] Acres of Land, on the waters of Lewis Fork [illegible] Reddie's River; also, one undivided half of [illegible] lots in the Town of Wilkesboro';—one of which adjoins the Public square, and as a stand for business equal to any in the Town.

Also, on the 25th and 26th days, there will be sold on the premises, in Ashe County, 640 Acres of Land, situated on Meat Camp-creek, valuable for its meadow land and its convenience for a Stock farm; also, 125 Acres, on Pine Swamp Creek, and 50 or 60 Acres on the Blue Ridge.

Said Lands will be sold on a credit of three and four years, and will be sold by me as Executor under the Will of John Brown, deceased.

HAMILTON BROWN, Ex'r.
Of John Brown, dec'd.

Wilkesboro', N. C., July 24, 1840.

Also, there will be sold on the [illegible] days of September next, at the house of the [illegible] named Hugh Brown,

HORSES, Cattle, Hogs, and Sheep,

a quantity of good Wheat, of the growth of [illegible]—crop of Wheat and Corn of this year's [illegible]; Rye and Oats;—Household and Kitchen Furniture, Farming Utensils;—Also, on the [illegible] 26th, a parcel of STOCK CATTLE, on the premises in Ashe, on Meat Camp Creek.—For more full information concerning the Lands above described, persons desirous to purchase are referred to Hugh Brown, in Wilkes, and John Miller, who resides on the Meat-Camp Lands.

HAMILTON BROWN.

July 24, 1840. tds.

BRICK MASONRY.

THE SUBSCRIBER living near Lexington, Davidson County, takes this method to inform the public that he will enter into contract with any person or persons, either in Davidson, Rowan, or Cabarrus counties, who wish houses, factories, or any other kind of buildings erected of Brick, to build them as [illegible] durable, and in as good style as any workman in the country.

He will also, mould and burn the Brick, if [illegible].

He trusts that his long experience in

MOULDING AND LAYING BRICK,

will entitle him to a share of public patronage.

He would refer gentlemen wishing work done in his Line of Business, to the Female Academy and [illegible] fire proof Clerk's office in Salisbury, as specimens of his work.

N. B. Those wishing work done, will please leave word at the office of the Western Carolinian, and it shall be punctually attended to.

ROBERT COX.

Davidson, April 18, 1839. tf

To Owners of Mills.

THE Subscriber has an *improved patent* Spindle for Mills, by which, a mill will do much better than with the usual form of Spindles. It is so constructed as to keep from *heating* or *killing* the meal in any manner. The runner is so confined by the Spindle as always to preserve its balance, and of course [illegible] rubbing of the stones.

I think, by this improved Spindle, the same mill will do at least one-third more [illegible], and [illegible] of superior quality.

Any person wishing to use one of these Spindles, may obtain one or more, by making application, (within a short time) to the Subscriber at Mocksville, Davie Co. N. C. I think the probable cost will not exceed $30 for the Patent and Spindle ready for use.

The following persons have my Patent Mill Spindle in successful operation:—Col. W. F. Kelly, Thos. Foster, Joseph Hall and Sam'l. Foster of Davie County; Gilbreth Dickson and David J. Ramsour of Lincoln; Charles Griffith of Rowan; Addison Moore of Davidson, and William Doss of Surry, all of whom are *highly* pleased with its performance.

L. M. GILBERT.

October 25, 1839. tf

To the Public.

THE Subscriber takes this method of informing the Public, that he still continues to carry on the business of

CUTTING-STONE

as usual, at his Granite Quarry, seven miles South of Salisbury, near the old Charleston road, where he is able to supply all orders for MILL-STONES of the best grit, and on the shortest notice.

—ALSO—

for Sale, at the lowest prices,
WINDOW SILLS, DOOR SILLS, DOOR STEPS,
ROUGH BUILDING ROCKS, TOMB STONES,
GOLD GRINDERS, &c. &c. &c.

J. HOULSHOUSER, [illegible].

Salisbury, Oct. 25th, 1839.

N. B Orders for any of the above articles, directed to me at Salisbury, will be punctually attended to.

PIEDMONT HOUSE.

THE Subscriber having purchased this Establishment and fitted it in a style for the accommodation of Travellers and Boarders, is now prepared for their reception. His TABLE will always be furnished

With the best the market can afford;

his BAR with a good supply of choice Liquors; his BEDS shall always be kept in fine order; and his Stables (which are very extensive) are well supplied with Provender of the first quality, and attended by good and faithful hostlers.

He hopes, by strict attention to the business, in person, to give satisfaction to all who may favor him with their patronage. And he only asks a call and [illegible].

ANDREW CALDCLEUGH.

Lexington, N. C., Feb. 21, 1839.

POCKET BOOK FOUND.—[illegible] found in [illegible] at Salisbury, [illegible] instant, a [illegible] containing [illegible] valuable papers [illegible]. The owner can have his property by applying [illegible] of Concord, [illegible] advertisement.

July 11, 1840.

WANTED.—A small, active [illegible] to do the cooking and washing [illegible] for the balance of the year [illegible]